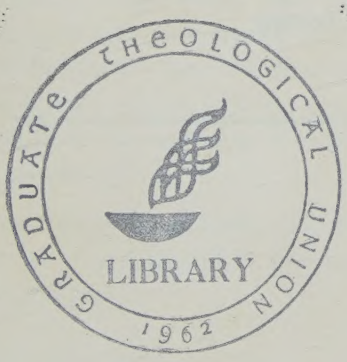
Ralph L. Smith

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST
1958



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Principal G. Henton Davies
Regent's Park College
Oxford

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1958

This issue of the *Book List* has been compiled in circumstances of peculiar difficulty. I am, therefore, the more grateful for the ready help which I have received from the members of the Panel, from Professors Bič, de Boer, Cazelles, Hammershaimb, Noth, and Robinson, Dr. Bowman, and Dr. Weis, and from the Printer, whose efficiency and courtesy have considerably lightened my task. I am also indebted to Professor Rabin and the Jewish Agency Department for Culture and Education in the Diaspora for providing me with information about, and copies of, Israeli Books, and to the staff of B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, for supplying information about publishers and prices.

Although every effort has been made to maintain consistency in the presentation of the bibliographical data, some discrepancies may be detected. But the full index ought to enable readers to trace any item without difficulty. Books suitable for inclusion in school libraries are marked by an asterisk (*).

After 31st August, 1958, all communications and copies of books for review should be sent to the Editor at 50 North Bailey, Durham.

St. Mary's College, G. W. ANDERSON.
University of St. Andrews.

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G.W.A.	=	G. W. Anderson	S.H.H.	=	S. H. Hooke
D.R.Ap-T.	=	D. R. Ap-Thomas	A.R.J.	=	A. R. Johnson
F.F.B.	=	F. F. Bruce	W.D.McH.	=	W. D. McHardy
J.B.	=	J. Bowman	J.M.	=	J. Mauchline
J.M.T.B.	=	J. M. T. Barton	M.N.	=	M. Noth
L.H.B.	=	L. H. Brockington	L.A.P.	=	L. A. Poore
M.B.	=	M. Bič	N.W.P.	=	N. W. Porteous
M.Bu.	=	M. Burdess	B.J.R.	=	B. J. Roberts
H.C.	=	H. Cazelles	H.H.R.	=	H. H. Rowley
D.D.	=	D. Daube	T.H.R.	=	T. H. Robinson
G.H.D.	=	G. H. Davies	J.N.S.	=	J. N. Schofield
G.R.D.	=	G. R. Driver	D.W.T.	=	D. W. Thomas
J.G.	=	J. Gray	E.U.	=	E. Ullendorff
A.S.H.	=	A. S. Herbert	M.W.	=	M. Wallenstein
E.H.	=	E. Hammershaimb	P.R.W.	=	P. R. Weis

BIČ, M. and SOUČEK, J. B. (ed. by) : *Biblická Konkordance*, parts 10-11. *Kálef-Lid*. 1957. Pp. 80 each part. (Edice Kalich, Prague ; agents, Artia, Ltd., 30 Smečky, Prague. Price : Kčs. 10.50 or U.S. $1.10 per part.)

This Concordance, which in some ways is a model for a Concordance, since it supplies fuller information than can be found in any one Concordance in any other language (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 4 ; 1956, p. 3 ; 1957, p. 4), continues to make progress. The reviewer does not read Czech, and cannot use this work in connexion with a Czech Bible, but admires the work that has gone into it, and the way it tells the reader the Hebrew and Greek words coresponding to the Czech text for every Old Testament reference, and the Greek words for the New Testament. H.H.R.

Bijbels Woordenboek, 2nd ed., Part 5. Samaritanen-Zijde. 1957. Cols. 1505-1970. (Romen en Zonen, Roermond. Price : Fl. 10.75.)

This part completes the excellent new edition of the work, which is about one fifth larger than the first edition, and which is substantially rewritten. The earlier parts have been noted in the *Book List* (1955, pp. 4f. ; 1956, p. 3 ; 1957, p. 3). It is a fine scholarly work, taking account of the latest Catholic and Protestant literature ; and the Dutch reader is fortunate in having this up-to-date and substantial one-volume Bible Dictionary to hand. H.H.R.

DE BOER, P. A. H. (ed. by) : *Oudtestamentische Studiën*. Deel XII. *Studies on the Book of Genesis*. 1958. Pp. 316. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : By subscription Fl. 25 ; separately Fl. 37.50.)

The present volume in this series contains contributions (mainly in English) of lengths varying from 6 pp. to 113 pp., and written by eight different Dutch scholars. A certain unity is given by the over-riding theme, but an interesting variety remains. B. Gemser singles out some noteworthy traits in the characterisation of God in Genesis, while A. van Selms has a most interesting treatment of the Canaanites in Genesis. In German, N. H. Ridderbos writes a thoughtful article supporting a *creatio ex nihilo* application of Gen. i. 1-2 ; and A. R. Hulst reaches very cautious conclusions from the use of *kol bāsār* in the P Story of the Flood. The single French article is by F. van Trigt on the significance of the Jabbok struggle in Gen. xxxii. 23-33. J. Hoftijzer contributes a few remarks on the tale of Noah's drunkenness, whereas L. A. Snijders writes at more length on the covenant with Abram (Gen. xv). The longest article is a thorough preliminary investigation by T. Jansma into Syriac Nestorian exegesis of Genesis. There is a scripture index to the whole volume, which is well up to the standard of the earlier volumes. D.R.Ap-T.

BRUCE, F. F. : *New Horizons in Biblical Studies.* 1957. Pp. 18, with 1 map. (Obtainable from The Registrar, The University, Sheffield 10.)

In his inaugural lecture as first Professor of Biblical History and Literature in the University of Sheffield, Dr. Bruce shows how new knowledge about the civilization of the ancient Near East has provided a richer context for Biblical studies and yet emphasized the distinctive character and the unity of Biblical history and literature. In brief compass he gives a telling account of the range and interest of these studies and of the material available for prosecuting them. G.W.A.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VI, Lieferungen 8, 9. 1957. Pp. 128. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 4.60 each Lieferung.)

In Lieferung 8 there is first the conclusion of the long article on *pneuma* and its cognates. Bietenhard contributes the article on *poieo* and its cognates. There is less about the corresponding Old Testament usages than one might have expected. An article on *poimen, poimne,* etc., by Jeremias is particularly important. Bauernfeind writes on *polemos* and has a section on the religious understanding of war in the Old Testament and in later Judaism, in which among other subjects the holy war is discussed.

Lieferung 9 begins with the conclusion of the article on *polemos.* There are comprehensive articles on *polis* and its cognates by Strathmann, on *polloi* by Jeremias (significant for Old Testament scholars), on *poneros, poneria,* by Harder, in which there is a discussion of the terminology in the Hebrew Old Testament, the LXX, the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Pseudepigrapha, and Josephus. The Lieferung ends with the first part of the article by Hauck and Schultz on *poreuomai* and its cognates, in which the section on the LXX and later Judaism is relevant to Old Testament interests. N.W.P.

GALLING, K. (ed. by) : *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.* 3. Auflage, Band I, Lieferungen 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-19, 20-21. 1957, Cols. 577-1898, with plates and maps + Pp. XXXII. Band II, Lieferungen 22-23, 24-25. 1958. Cols. 1-352, with maps. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Subscription price : DM. 4.20 each Lieferung.)

The successive parts of this work have appeared so rapidly that it is not practicable even to list the many articles and sections of articles which have a bearing on the O.T. In the above Lieferungen (*Arbeitsschule-Eid*) there are approximately 100, including biographical entries (from which some names which one would have expected to find are missing). The general standard is high ; and the task of compressing much information into limited space has been carried out with skill. G.W.A.

Hebrew Union College Annual, Vol. XXVIII, 1957. Pp. 324+26 (in Hebrew)+index+VII figs. (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Price : $5.00.)

LXX studies are well represented in this volume. H. M. Orlinsky contributes Chapter I and Excursus A of ' Studies in the Septuagint of the Book of Job ', an amply documented review of earlier work. His pupil, M. S. Hurwitz, examines the LXX of Isaiah xxxvi.-xxxix. in relation to i.-xxxv. and xl.-lxvi. (a note is appended on 2 Kings xviii.-xx.). Orlinsky's suggestion and guidance also underlie the contribution by A. Soffer on anthropomorphisms and anthropopathisms in the LXX of the Psalter. J. Lewy, writing on the origin and the meaning of the term ' Hebrew ', accepts the etymology suggested by the LXX rendering. J. Morgenstern continues his reconstruction of the events of 485 B.C., arguing that there is evidence of the existence and the fate of a Jewish King at that time. R. Yaron writes on two Greek words in the Brooklyn Aramaic papyri. E. Bammel investigates the historical background of 28th Adar in Megillath Ta'anith. A. Guttmann seeks to clarify the use of the terms Hillelite and Shammaite. J. J. Petuchowski discusses the implications of Rabbi Ishmael's slighting reference to Melchizedek (Nedarim 32b). J. B. Curtis writes on the Mount of Olives in Jewish and Christian tradition. F. Landsberger shows how the sacred direction of the Church was influenced by the Synagogue. R. Loewe treats of some 13th Century Christian Hebraists in England. S. Atlas presents a critical examination of Solomon Maimon's philosophy of language. The volume includes the Goldenson Lecture by J. B. Agus a consideration of the treatment of the prophet image in modern Hebrew literature. Finally, comes a collection of Hebrew letters from Joshua (Osias) S. Schorr to Bernhard Felsenthal, edited, with a preface, by E. Spicehandler. There is an index of *H.U.C.A.* I-XXVII.

G.W.A.

Iltis, R. (ed. by) : *Jewish Studies : Essays in Honour of the Very Reverend Dr. Gustav Sicher, Chief Rabbi of Prague.* 1955. Pp. 112+portrait of Dr. Sicher. (Council of Jewish Religious Communities, Prague.)

On the occasion of Dr. Sicher's seventy-fifth birthday the Council of Jewish Communities presented to him this handsome volume, to which non-Jewish friends also contributed to express their esteem for him. R. Farkaš gives an account of Dr. Sicher's life ; and M. Bič surveys his literary output. The volume includes Dr. Sicher's own study, ' The Concept of Work in the Jewish Faith ', the scope of which may be indicated by a selection of chapter headings : ' The Study of the Torah and Work ', ' Is Work a Curse or a Blessing ?', ' Paradise, Messiah, and Work '. Other essays deal with the past and present life of Jews in Bohemia, e.g., the valuable contributions of P. Eismer (' Jews in the Literature of the Czech lands ') and of H. Volavková (' The Old-New Synagogue

—in the Steps of Josef Manes '). Many readers will be specially interested in H. Volavková's account of the State Jewish Museum in Prague and ' From the Archives of the State Jewish Museum ' by O. Muneles (120,000 items are entered in the catalogue of the Museum, some of which are extremely valuable. The archives include many precious mediaeval MSS). Earlier periods are represented by the contributions of S. Segert (' The Unity of the New Covenant—the Unity of the Brethren ') and Greta Hort (' Musil, Madian and the Mountain of the Law '). All are in English. M.B.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, IV, 1955/56, Heft 1-2. 1957. Pp. xii+272. (Patmos-Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price : DM. 38 or $9.10.)

This volume contains 1,680 entries, classified on the same general plan as in former years. The arrangement and indexing of this work of reference make it a very easily used guide to the bewildering proliferation of periodical literature. One can only endorse the eulogies of earlier issues and express gratitude to the team of scholars whose exemplary industry lightens the work of others. G.W.A.

Lisowsky, G. : *Konkordanz zum hebräischen Alten Testament.* 1958. Pp. XVI+1672. (Privileg. Württ. Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 40.)

A comparatively small and easily handled volume, yet comprising all that can normally be expected of a concordance. Biblical Aramaic is included, and pronouns, prepositions and interjections are mentioned with their meanings, though no references are quoted. The meaning of every word is given in German, English and Latin, and there are fairly frequent grammatical notes. In the case of verbs, if the subject is not actually quoted in the text, it is supplied in a footnote ; a certain amount of space is thus saved, for the same subject may occur several times on one page. The print is necessarily small, but the reader soon grows accustomed to it. The size of the work and its price may commend it to many Bible students who would find the well-known concordances both cumbersome to handle and expensive. (For reviews of parts of this concordance previously published, see *Book Lists* : 1956, pp. 20f. ; 1957, p.11.) T.H.R.

Mélanges bibliques rédigés en honneur de André Robert. (Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris, 4.) 1957. Pp. 580+III plates. (Bloud & Gay, Paris. Price : 37s. 0d.)

Robert, who was professor of Old Testament exegesis in the Paris Institut Catholique and editor of the *Supplément au Dictionnaire de la Bible* from 1940 until his death, died on

28 May, 1955, aged 71. This collection of fifty-seven papers (thirty-one for the Old Testament and twenty-six for the New) bears the name of no editor, but the bibliography has been prepared by Joseph Trinquet. Like so many works of the kind there is no very marked unity about it, and apart from the bibliography, only a short memoir bears any direct reference to Robert himself. The two parts are entitled respectively : ' L'Ancien Testament et son Milieu ', and ' Le Nouveau Testament, son Milieu et son Exégèse '.

Among the thirty-one papers on Old Testament subjects may be mentioned W. F. Albright's ' The Refrain "and God saw *kî tôb*" '; G. R. Driver's ' Problems of interpretation in the Heptateuch ' ; ' The Israelite settlement in Galilee and the wars with Jabin of Hazor ' by S. Yeivin ; ' Military Rationing in Papyrus Anastasi I and the Bible ' by A. Malamat ; ' Le caractère du temple salomonien ' by H. Vincent ; ' Quelques traits essentiels de la piété des Psaumes ', by H. Ringgren, and ' Le Psaumes des Hasidim ' by J. Coppens. Qumran studies, grouped in the New Testament section include H. H. Rowley's ' The 390 years of the Zadokite Work ', and J. Van der Ploeg's ' La guerre sainte dans la " Règle de la guerre " de Qumran '. J.M.T.B.

MILLER, M. S. & J. L. : *Encyclopedia of Bible Life.* 1957. Pp. 494+ 245 ills.+14 maps. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : 40s. 0d.)

This is the first British edition of the work first published in New York (Harper) in 1944 and revised in 1955. This is a well illustrated and informative, if somewhat diffuse, picture of the various aspects of life in the Bible lands, and contains certain details to which the feminine mind seems to be particularly alert. It is quite entertaining, though there is often a tendency to vagueness and it is not up to date with archeological research nor very critical in the use of older authorities. J.G.

RIESENFELD, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk Exegetisk Årsbok*, xxi. (1956). 1957. Pp. 162. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. kr. 10.)

None of the articles in this issue bears directly on the Old Testament. W. D. Davies discusses the relation between the Dead Sea Scrolls and the religious vocabulary, organization, sacraments, and Messianic theology of the early Church. T. Arvedson writes on Matthew xx. 1ff. and John xxi. 15ff., C. K. Barrett on ' The Apostles in and after the New Testament ', B. Gärtner on Judas Iscariot, P. Janzon on the Nicolaitans, and S. Petri on Lutheran interpretation of John iv. 21-24. There are also reviews of recent literature. G.W.A.

RYCKMANS, G. (ed. by) : *L'Ancien Testament et l'Orient. Études présentées aux VIes Journées Bibliques de Louvain* (11-13 *septembre* 1954). (Orientalia et Biblica Lovaniensia, I). 1957. Pp. 232. Publications Universitaires, Louvain. Price : B. Frs. 220 ; bound, B. Frs. 260.)

This collection of papers read at Louvain in the autumn of 1954 contains a rich diversity of material drawn from all quarters of the ancient world, and all are excellent, being the work of specialists, each in his own line. Most of them give news of new discoveries or new interpretations bearing on the Old Testament. Professor Rowley has some important criticisms to make with regard to the late Professor Torrey's theories concerning Sanballat and the Samaritan schism. Professor Driver has a long and learned article on Glosses in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, which is an attempt to establish principles of classification for the glosses which editors of the books of the Old Testament have claimed to find in the Masoretic text. Professor Guillaume discusses the importance of Arabic language and traditions for the interpretation of the Old Testament. Dr. F. M. Braun attempts to establish a relation between the religion of the Mandaeans and the Qumran sectaries. It may be remarked that his claim that the members of the Qumran community believed in the resurrection of the body rests upon a somewhat doubtful interpretation of a single passage in the Manual of Discipline. Monsignor Kissane discusses, all too briefly, the much disputed saying in the Immanuel oracle, ' Butter and honey shall he eat '. He inclines to take the *lamedh* clause as meaning ' *until* the child ', an interpretation which many scholars will hesitate to accept. Altogether the book is full of ' butter and honey ', taking that expression as meaning luxury food. S.H.H.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicorum edita. Vol. X, fasc. i (1956), 1957. Pp. 64. Fasc. ii (1956), 1957. Pp. 128. Vol. XI, fasc. i 1957. Pp. 120. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Vol. X, by subscription, Sw. kr. 12, or Sw. kr. 8 each fascicle ; Vol. XI and subsequent vols., by subscription, Sw. kr. 15, or Sw. kr. 10 each fascicle.)

To X, i L. G. Rignell contributes a study of Isaiah viii, which he treats as a unity foretelling both catastrophe and the survival of a remnant. F. Løkkegaard, in an article entitled ' The Canaanite Divine Wetnurses ', discusses the character and functions of the *ktrt* in NK and some other Ugaritic texts. The other articles are on New Testament subjects. X, ii contains no contributions on Old Testament themes. It includes an index to vols. I-X. Two of the three articles in XI are of interest to the *Alttestamentler*. B. Otzen contributes a textual study of 1QS. L. G. Rignell examines Isaiah vii, arguing that it is a unity : he identifies the *'almah* with Israel and Immanuel with the new Israel of the future.
G.W.A.

Togan, Z. V. (ed. by) : *Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Congress of Orientalists held in Istanbul*, 1951. Vol. II, Communications. 1957. Pp. xvi+650+40 figures. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 85.)

The papers read at Istanbul in 1951 were published just before a new stream began to flow at Munich in 1957. Most of the 183 communications have been abridged : some have been published elsewhere in full. The Editor deserves praise for his tenacity in collecting all these papers and thus giving the reader a total impression of the Congress and also enabling him to read selectively *procul negotiis*.

The Old Testament section contains much of interest. E. P. Castro's paper ' Le problème de l'édition d'une nouvelle Bible hebraïque et les manuscrits hébreux en Espagne ' describes the lines on which a new edition of the Hebrew Bible is being prepared in Spain : the Ben Asher text is being used, and an extended apparatus criticus is in preparation. In ' Zur Geschichtsauffassung der Deuteronomisten ', M. Noth examines 2 Kings xxv. 27-30 and cogently defends the view that the Deuteronomistic History was written from the viewpoint that the Davidic dynasty was definitively ended. ' " Élus de Dieu " et " Élu de Dieu " dans le Commentaire d'Habacuc ' is a brilliant and impressive argument by A. Dupont-Sommer, emphasizing the messianic and priestly character of the Teacher of Righteousness. The late E. L. Sukenik's survey, ' The Present State of Research on the Dead Sea Scrolls ', is still valuable. J. Leveen examines ' The Orthography of the Hebrew Scroll of Isaiah A '. Summaries are given of H. H. Rowley, ' Moses and the Decalogue ' ; H. E. Del Medico, ' Les rouleaux de la Mer Morte et le " Manuel de Discipline " ' ; K. Galling, ' Die Politik der Perser und die Heimkehr aus Babel ' ; and E. Jacob, ' Le thème de l'Imago Dei dans l'Ancien Testament '.

Papers included in other sections are also of interest to the Alttestamentler : e.g., K. Balkan, ' Ein kurzer Bericht über die neuen Tafeln aus Kültepe ' ; C. F. A. Schaeffer, ' Découverte d'un sceau royal hittite à Ras Shamra-Ugarit ' ; V. Korošec, ' Uber die Bedeutung der Gesetzbücher von Ešnunna und von Isin für die Rechtsentwicklung in Mesopotamien und Kleinasien ' ; W. F. Albright, ' The Results of Recent American Archaeological Research in South Arabia ' ; A. F. L. Beeston, ' The Position of Women in Pre-Islamic South Arabia ' ; F. Cantera, ' Les Juifs dans l'historiographie espagnole ' ; G. R. Driver, ' Mythical Monsters in the Old Testament ' ; P. Bosch-Gimpera, ' Problèmes de l'histoire phénicienne dans l'Extrême Occident ' ; R. A. de Langhe, ' Vingt ans d'études ugaritiennes ' ; K. H. Rengstorf, ' Rabbinistische Studien in Deutschland nach 1945 ' ; A. M. Honeyman, ' The Order of the Letters in North and South Semitic Alphabets ' (summary) ; and A. Schaade, ' Genusvertauschung in Mehri und anderen semitischen Sprachen '.

P.A.H.deB.

*Broadie, E. : *The Chosen Nation : Book Three : The Prophets of Judah (Isaiah to the Exile)*. 1958. Pp. 130. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : Boards, 6s. 0d. ; Limp, 5s. 0d.)

This book, which is commended by Professor H. H. Rowley, is a sequel to *Kings and Prophets* noticed last year (p. 14). It is well designed for its purpose, and teachers will be grateful for the generous provision of exercises at the end of each of the twenty-five short chapters into which the book is divided. L.A.P.

*Bull, N. J. : *From Prophecy to Law : Lessons on Secondary School Sections of the Agreed Syllabus*. 1958. Pp. 144. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : 6s. 6d.)

This book will prove an excellent guide to teachers in Modern Secondary Schools. In ten chapters it outlines the O.T. history and the teaching of the Law and the Prophets from the seventh to the fourth centuries. The teaching notes and the suggestions for practical class work will be found particularly useful. L.A.P.

*Heaton, E. W. : *Hverdagsliv i det gamle Israel*, translated by G. Gersfelt in collaboration with E. Nielsen. 1957. Pp. 196+ills. 103. (Branner & Korch, Copenhagen. Price : paper covers, D. kr. 24.75 ; bound, D. kr. 29.75.)

Canon Heaton's excellent book (*Everyday Life in Old Testament Times* cf. *Book List*, 1957, p. 15), is here published in a Danish translation, which has been checked by Professor Nielsen, who has also added a few notes (e.g., on points in the standard Danish version of the Bible). Most but not all of the attractive drawings by Marjorie Quennell are included. G.W.A.

*Pfeiffer, C. F. : *The Book of Leviticus : A Study Manual* (Shield Bible Study Series, Vol. 2). 1957. Pp. 60. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price : $1.25.)

This is the first O.T. volume to be published in the Shield Bible Study Series of paper-bound manuals for the use of students in Colleges and Seminaries. It consists of a detailed analysis of the contents of Leviticus with a brief explanation of the meaning of each group of verses yielded by the analysis. Critical questions do not come within the scope of the series and the exposition aims at summarising the meaning of the text with an occasional Christian comment. The exposition is clear and well-written and this is a useful book of its kind. L.A.P.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *Die Bibel im Licht der Altertumsforschung. Ein Bericht über die Arbeit eines Jahrhunderts.* Preface by O. Eissfeldt. 1957. Pp. 148+chronological table. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : paper covers, DM. 6.80 ; bound, DM. 8.80.)

This is a translation of *Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands* (see *Book List*, 1957, pp. 15f.), felicitously introduced to the German reader by Professor Eissfeldt's Preface. The translator (D. Th. Schlatter) has added a few notes, recording, inter alia, the publication of Papyrus Bodmer II, and the unrolling of the Copper Scrolls and the Genesis Apocryphon.

The wider circulation of this compact and informative survey is to be welcomed. G.W.A.

AVI-YONAH, M., AVIGAD, N., AHARONI, Y., DUNAYEVSKY, I., GUTMAN, S. : *Masada. Survey and Excavations, 1955-1956 by the Hebrew University, Israel Exploration Society, Department of Antiquities.* 1957. Pp. 60+16 plates+22 figures and maps. (Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.)

The book contains a summary of the history of Masada with a careful, detailed account of the surface survey, soundings, and excavations of the palace remains in March, 1955 and 1956. The results appear to confirm the description of the palace made by Josephus as against the identifications of Schulten (*ZDPV*, 56, 1933, pp. 1-185), but there is evidence that Josephus described the fortress from outside and did not enter it. J.N.S.

BERGHE, L. V. and MUSSCHE, H. F. : *Bibliographie analytique de l'assyiologie et de l'archéologie du Proche-orient.* Vol. I, Section A, *L'archéologie*, 1954-55. 1956. Pp. 132+5 maps. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 10.)

This informative work will be found useful by all students of the ancient Near East. The first part of it consists of a general bibliography of acquisitions, both in museums and private collections, and of exhibitions. In the second part the bibliography is arranged according to regions (Turkey and Soviet Armenia ; Cyprus ; Syria and Lebanon ; Israel and Jordan ; Iraq ; Iran ; Afghanistan and Pakistan ; Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Aden, Oman, and Bahrein), and the material is grouped throughout under various headings (excavations and sites, architecture, iconography, sculpture, painting, mosaics, ceramics, seals, coins, ivories, and so on). These two parts together contain 657 items. The third part is a bibliography of reviews of publications which appeared before 1954. The bibliography ranges over a vast period, from pre-historic times to the birth of Islamic civilisation. Christian and Byzantine architecture are not included, but Graeco-Roman, Parthian and Sasanian antiquities find a place in it. There are five maps and two indices (authors and place names). A further volume, which will deal with philological material published in 1954-1956, is promised for 1957. D.W.T.

The Holy Land : New Light on the Prehistory and Early History of Israel (*Antiquity and Survival*, Vol. II, No. 2/3). 1957. Pp. 77-318, with numerous illustrations and maps. (Luctor et Emergo, N.V., The Hague. Price : paper covers, DM. 8.50 ; pasteboard, DM. 9.65).

This issue of Antiquity and Survival is devoted entirely to articles by Jewish scholars on the pre-history of Palestine and various phases of later local culture and history, including that of Israel until the Talmudic age. The articles are written from an archaeological point of view and are a valuable first-hand record of the intense archaeological activity in modern Israel. Old Testament scholars, even those not interested primarily in archaeology, will welcome particularly Dr. Yadin's report on his work at Hazor and Dr. Glueck's statement on his recent exploration of the Negeb. A feature of this work is the ample collection of excellent photographs. J.G.

Judah and Jerusalem. The Twelfth Archaeological Convention (in Hebrew, with an English summary). 1957. Pp. viii+208+5 plates+12 illustrations and maps in the text+1 folding map. (Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem.)

This volume contains 22 articles (some embodying original researches), which were originally given in the form of lectures at the Twelfth Archaeological Convention in Jerusalem, September, 1956. The articles which have a direct bearing on the Bible are : Jerusalem, ' King's Chapel ' and ' Royal City ' (B. Mazar) ; Jerusalem—in Judah or in Benjamin? (Z. Kallai-Kleinman) ; The Gibeonites, the Nethinim and the Servants of Solomon (M. Haran) ; The Negev (South) of Judah (Y. Aharoni) ; The Necropolis of Jerusalem in the Time of the Monarchy (Ruth Amiran) ; A Further Note on Nebuchadrezzar's Palestinian Campaigns (A. Malamat) ; The Growth of Jerusalem in the Israelite Period (M. Hecker) ; and Jerusalem in Jewish-Hellenistic Thought (J. A. Seeligman). M.W.

MADER, E. : *Mambre. Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im heiligen Bezirk râmet el-ḫalîl in Südpalästina* 1926-1928. 1957. I. (Textband) Pp. 356. II. (Tafeln) 108 Zeichnungen, 183 Photographien auf 103 Tafeln, 2 Pläne. (E. Wewel Verlag, Freiburg i. Br. Price : DM. 165.)

The MS. of the final report on the results of the excavations carried out thirty years ago was practically complete when the author died (1949). It was seen through the press by Fr. Stummer (d. 1955) and later by V. Hamp. The state of the excavations at *ḥarām rāmet el-ḫalîl* is presented with the aid of very many diagrams, photographs, and plans. In addition to a few examples of early Bronze Age pottery, there are some rather doubtful traces of the early and middle Iron Age, fragments from a somewhat loosely defined pre-Herodian period, and above all the ruins of an incomplete *temenos* King Herod's time, a sanctuary from the reign of the Emperor

Hadrian, and, in particular, a Constantinian basilica, with later Byzantine and Arab additions. With the aid of the written records a detailed account is given of the history of Mamre and Hebron from the earliest times till the age of the Crusades. Up to the latter period, tradition rightly located Mamre at *ḥaram rāmet el-ḫalîl*. According to the author, pre-Israelite and Israelite Hebron is certainly to be found on *jebel er-rumēde*. This book must hence forward be regarded as the basic work on the topograph and history of Mamre and Hebron. M.N.

PARROT, A. : *Babylone et l'Ancien Testament*. (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique, 8.) 1956. Pp. 142+viii. plates+54 figures. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Swiss Fr. 6.25.)

This, the latest of Professor Parrot's useful manuals of Biblical archaeology, has all the excellent qualities of its predecessors. It is devoted to a description of the somewhat chequered history of the excavation of the site of Babylon, and of the part which that city played in the history of Israel. A certain amount of unavoidable repetition occurs, since the author has made use of material from the books on Samaria, Nineveh and Jerusalem, where the history overlaps. In illustrating and commenting on the *marru*, Marduk's ceremonial implement, whose original use was as an agricultural rather than a warlike implement, the author points out that it explains those passages in the prophets which speak of swords beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-knives. But it is questionable whether Marduk's *marru* was ever anything but a spade. This useful book will soon appear in an English translation from the S.C.M. Press. S.H.H.

MAZAR (MAISLER), B. : *Beth She'arim* (in Hebrew with a summary in English), 2nd edition. 1957. Pp. x+156. (Israel Exploration Society, Jerusalem. Price : $10.)

This scholarly volume, dedicated to the late Prof. Samuel Klein of the Hebrew University, deals with the Israel Exploration Society's excavations of Beth She'arim (Sheikh Abreiq, in Arabic) a place in Lower Galilee referred to by Josephus as belonging to Berenice, daughter of Agrippa I, and in Talmudic sources referred to as a Jewish settlement in the Roman period, serving as the residence of Rabbi Judah Hannasi and the Synedrion in the second half of the second century C.E. Important data are given about the first period of the excavations performed during 1936-40, when catacombs, graves and a synagogue were found, and also about the second period of excavations which took place during 1953-55, when various finds, including over 200 Greek, Hebrew and Palmyrene inscriptions, were discovered. The book, which is delightfully produced, is enhanced by 36 plates and a great number of drawings and charts. M.W.

KENYON, K. M. : *Digging up Jericho.* 1957. Pp. 272+64 plates+18 figures. (Ernest Benn Ltd., London. Price : 30s. 0d.)

Two periods in the history of Jericho are of special interest, the earliest and the time of the Israelite entry into Palestine, and Miss Kenyon's book throws light on both as well as on the intervening age. While her conclusion about the walls in which biblical scholars are most interested is negative, for the main result of her excavations is to show that earlier judgments about the date of the collapse of the walls are erroneous, her recovery of the remains of the earliest period has pushed back the whole time-scale of human pre-history and afforded a graphic picture of life in the earliest known town. The book contains many fine illustrations. W.D.M.

PARROT, A. : *Le musée du Louvre et la Bible* (Cahiers d'archéologie biblique, No. 9.) 1957. Pp. 166+12 plates+76 figures. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price : Sw. frs. 7.50.)

This book gives an account of the material in the Louvre illustrative of the Old and New Testaments. It is in nine chapters (Origins, Patriarchal Age, Amarna Period, Baals and Astartes, The Israelite monarchy, Babylon, Assyria, Esther, and the New Testament), and shows the wide diversity of archaeological evidence bearing on the Bible, puts these remains into their historical and geographical setting, and shows their importance for biblical study. A valuable book which should, like the other volumes in this series, be translated into English. J.N.S.

PARROT, A. : *The Temple of Jerusalem* (Studies in Biblical Archaeology, 5.) 1957. Pp. 112+7 illustrations on plates+xxv. figures in the text. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 9s. 6d.)

This work, translated by B. E. Hooke from the French book published in 1954 (see *Book List,* 1955, pp. 17f.) contains forty-six pages on the Temple of Solomon, seven on the Temple of Ezekiel, nine on the Second Temple, twenty-five on Herod's Temple, a short epilogue on the present buildings in the Temple area, and an excellent bibliography ; and it is well illustrated. There is much more biblical material in it than in some of the other books in this series ; and it should be compared with G. E. Wright, *Biblical Archaeology,* pp. 136ff. It is a valuable and interesting contribution to the subject. J.N.S.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BALY, D. : *The Geography of the Bible. A Study in Historical Geography.* 1957. Pp. xiv+304+97 illustrations+48 maps and diagrams. (Harper Brothers, New York. Price : $4.95.)

This is a thoroughly well-informed description of Palestine and Transjordan by one who has had several years' first-hand experience of the land at a time when scientific observations were being made and officially recorded, and has

himself observed local phenomena with a scientific eye. The first quarter of the book is devoted to geology, but this is presented with practical good taste and with vivid graphs and excellent documentary photographs, so that, though technical, the matter is far from forbidding. Flora, fauna, weather, regional boundaries, etc., are dealt with, and the whole is an excellent presentation of the ecology of Palestinian life. The long bibliography of works old and new will be found most helpful, though a surprising omission is Dalman's monumental *Arbeit und Sitte in Palästina.* J.G.

Ehrlich, E. L. : *Geschichte Israels von den Anfängen bis zur Zerstörung des Tempels* (70 *n. Chr.*) (Sammlung Göschen, Band 231/231a). 1958. Pp. 158+1 map. (de Gruyter, Berlin. Price : DM. 4.80.)

A highly compressed but, within its bounds, very comprehensive sketch of the history of Israel in its political and, to a certain extent, religious aspects. The main chronology is adopted from Albright, whose authority is frequently cited amongst the many—mostly post-war—books and articles to which reference is given in the footnotes, these being a most useful guide to further study on particular problems.

The arrangement is chronological, and the biblical data are given respectful, though not uncritical attention, but not to the exclusion of the external evidence. As must now be expected, the Dead Sea Sect is considered in its period, which is placed as the century before and the half-century after the beginning of our era.

The author has a clear style, which leaves a well-defined overall picture of events in the mind. Students will consequently value this small book, both as a useful introduction, and as a valuable aid to revision. Would that it were available in English!

Everyone can find omissions from a book written to these limits, but C. J. Gadd, *The Newly Discovered Babylonian Chronicle* (or *A.N.E.T.*, p. 305) might have been cited (p. 69) with reference to Josiah, Necho and Assyria ; Grollenberg, *Atlas of the Bible* should find a place in the short general bibliography, and Samaria should appear on the sketch-map (the weakest feature). There are good general and scripture reference indexes. D.R.Ap-T.

Hitti, P. K. : *Lebanon in History from the Earliest Times to the Present.* 1957. Pp. xx+548+20 maps and numerous illustrations. (Macmillan, London. Price : 42s. 0d.)

This is a useful, interesting, and well-informed survey of the place occupied by the area now covered by the Lebanese Republic in world history. Rather more than a third of the book covers the pre-Christian period and is of value to Old Testament scholars. It has the obvious merit of focussing attention on this comparatively small territory and is able to deal in full detail with its topography, its climate, its plant and animal life, its peoples and its political life. The author has drawn upon a wide range of knowledge and is up-to-date in archaeological matters. (One curious misprint has been

allowed to remain (p. 38) : " Originally an American animal, the horse was domesticated somewhere east of the Caspian Sea ".) L.H.B.

NOTH, M. : *The History of Israel*, translated from the second edition of *Geschichte Israels* by Stanley Godman. 1958. Pp. viii+480. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : 42s. 0d.)

The German original of this deservedly famous work will be familiar to most members of this society ; but those who are engaged in teaching will be glad to have an English version available for their classes. The translation has been made from the second German edition (*Book List*, 1955, p. 23). A.R.J.

PARKER, R. A. and DUBBERSTEIN, W. H. : *Babylonian Chronology 626 B.C.—A.D. 75*. (Brown University Studies XIX.) 1956. Pp. xii+48. (Brown University Press, Providence, Rhode Island. Price : 20s. 0d.)

The aim of this study is to provide a brief, but thorough and complete, presentation of the data bearing upon the chronological problems of the Neo-Babylonian, Achaemenid Persian, and Seleucid periods, together with tables for the easy translation of dates from the Babylonian into the Julian calendar. The tables are intended primarily for historians, both classical and oriental. They will be useful also to Biblical students, for they enable any Biblical date in the period dealt with given in the Babylonian calendar to be translated. The present work is a revision of earlier editions which appeared in 1942 and 1946. The main features of the revision are the incorporation of numerous newly discovered intercalary months, the extension of the tables from A.D. 45 to A.D. 75, and the substitution of completely calculated dates in the tables. A slender work, but behind it lies an immense amount of detailed labour. D.W.T.

WHITLEY, C. F. : *The Exilic Age*. 1957. Pp. 160. (Longmans, Green. Price : 16s. 0d.)

This book uses as its starting-point the great changes which took place in the Near East during the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., when the Semitic hegemony came to an end and societies dominated by a priesthood gave way to ones in which freedom of philosophical discussion, a sense of individual responsibility and an upsurge of new religious ideas were notable characteristics. The author attempts to relate the teaching of the prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Second Isaiah to the changing context of the age in which they lived and to show how they represent vital aspects of the change which took place. It may be said that the attempt is particularly successful in the case of Second Isaiah, and that it might have been more effectively prosecuted if such questions as prophetic ecstasy, the date of Jeremiah's call, the identity of the foreign invaders referred to in Jer. ii.-vi. and others had been treated as irrelevant side-issues and left alone. J.M.

WRIGHT, J. S. : *The Building of the Second Temple.* (Tyndale Lecture, 1952.) 1958. Pp. 20. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

Principal Wright here examines the evidence of Ezra, 1 Esdras, and Haggai and Zechariah. He holds that there were two foundation ceremonies (in 536 B.C. and again in 520), and, in general, argues that the account given in Ezra of the period 537—516 B.C. is not seriously at variance with Haggai and Zechariah. G.W.A.

WRIGHT, J. S. : *The Date of Ezra's Coming to Jerusalem.* (Tyndale Lecture, 1946.) 2nd Edition. 1958. Pp. 32. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

This is a revised edition of a useful study, previously noticed in the *Book List* (1948, p. 19). Some paragraphs have been added, taking account of criticisms of the first edition, mainly those advanced by Professor Rowley. But the author maintains his position ; and, whether or not one accepts it, one cannot but admire the clarity with which he presents it. G.W.A.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

Corpus Codicum Hebraicorum Medii Aevi, redigendum curavit R. Edelman, Pars II, The Pre-Masoretic Bible, discovered in four manuscripts presenting a unique tradition : 1. *The Codex Reuchlinianus,* 2. *The Parma Pentateuch,* 3. *The Parma Bible,* 4. *The London Bible. Published with a general introduction, detailed description of the MSS. and basic conclusions by Alexander Sperber.* 1956. Pp. L+774 facsimiles. (Munksgaard, Copenhagen. Price : Dan. Kr. 750.)

The first volume of part 2 of this Series (cp. *Book List,* 1957, p. 69) published here is a reproduction in facsimile of the Reuchlinianus which is usually considered to be a Ben Naftali text. The Introduction does not include a 'detailed description' of the MS. nor would we infer from it that the MS. was ever discussed before (cf. *Der Bibeltext des Ben Naftali,* in P. Kahle's *Masoreten des Westens,* II, pp. 55-60 and J. Prijs, *Uber Ben Naftali Bibelhandschriften und ihre palaeographischen Besonderheiten* in *ZATW,* 1957, Pp. 171-184). The Introduction is in fact a re-statement in 157 paragraphs of Dr. Sperber's views on the history of Hebrew phonology as expressed in his well-known studies on the subject, and only those particularities of the Reuchlinianus are referred to which are relevant to his thesis. Dr. Sperber maintains that the Masora Marginalis is the consecutively running application of formerly existing general masoretic lists which were compiled on the basis of MSS. which differed in many details. The so-called ' Masoretic Bibles ', i.e., whose texts agree with their masora, justify their name not on account of preserving the traditional text but, on the contrary, because they conform to masoretic innovations. The earliest traceable stage as represented by the Palestinian Vocalization knows of no quantitative differentiation of vowels. The latter was the

result of the introduction of the ultima stress, and under this influence Babylonian Vocalization evolved a separate symbol for short *a* or *e* while the Tiberian Vocalization as represented by the Reuchlinianus which used our symbols for long and short *a* and *e* promiscuously indicates short vowels by placing a distinguishing dot in the opening letter of the next syllable. The other three MSS. represent a later stage. They have symbols distinguishing between long and short vowels but retain the distinguishing dot although it lost its *raison d'être*. On the other hand, our system of punctuation logically dispensed with the distinguishing dot after the closed syllable except where it could be explained as a *dagesh lene* and after an open syllable where it was explained as a *dagesh forte*.

P.R.W.

KENYON, SIR F. : *Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts.* 5th edition, revised and enlarged by A. W. Adams, with an introduction by G. R. Driver. 1958. Pp. 352 + XLVIII plates. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. Price : 42s. 0d.)

The 5th edition of this standard work makes the pre-war one and its reprints (see *Book List*, 1950, p. 30) out of date. The main additions—amounting in parts to a re-writing—have been made in ch. I, Ancient Books and Writing ; in ch. V, The Ancient Versions of the O.T. ; and in a new chapter on Revisions and Translations (in English) since 1881. But the chapters on The Hebrew O.T., The Text of the N.T., The MSS. of the N.T., and The Ancient Versions of the N.T. have all been considerably amplified, too, and the whole book has been brought abreast of modern scholarship by the addition of a phrase here, and the re-wording of a sentence there. Seventeen plates have been added ; and four of the pre-war edition's thirty-two have been replaced by others. Their reproduction is now clearer, and one or two of the captions have been corrected. The final improvements to be mentioned are the addition of an index of Biblical passages, and one inch off the height of the previous format. D.R.Ap-T.

LAMSA, G. M. : *The Holy Bible from Ancient Eastern Manuscripts, Containing the Old and New Testaments Translated from the Peshitta, the Authorized Bible of the Church of the East.* 1957. Pp. xx + 1244. (A. J. Holman Company, Philadelphia. Price : $12.50.)

The version of the New Testament in this book is a partial revision of a translation published in 1940. I dealt with this as leniently as the facts would allow in *The Bible Translator*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 66-72. Unfortunately the Old Testament section is disappointing also, for it contains many mistaken and misleading renderings. While it may be used to illustrate in a general way the nature of the Peshitta and the difference between the Hebrew and Syriac texts, its value for serious Old Testament studies must be regarded as limited. Of the Introduction one can but express the hope that Mr. Lamsa will live to regret it. W.D.M.

The Apocrypha of the Old Testament. Revised Standard Version, Translated from the Greek and Latin Tongues, Being the Version Set Forth A.D. 1611, Revised A.D. 1894, Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised A.D. 1957. Pp. vi+250. (Nelson, Edinburgh. Price : 18s. 0d.)

The volume containing the Old and New Testaments in the version now regularly referred to as the R.S.V. was noticed in the 1953 *Book List* (pp. 32f.). The R.S.V. Apocrypha, uniform in appearance with the earlier work, follows similar principles of translation. Words and usages no longer familiar are replaced. While Rahlfs' text, supplemented from other sources where necessary, is the basis of the translation, the editors have felt free to resort to other texts and versions, and in particular they have scrutinized all the papyri which contain Apocrypha texts. Of their conjectural emendations some are in Rahlf's text, e.g., I Macc. vi. 37, while others are independent introductions, e.g., I Esdras iv. 44. Sometimes an alternative interpretation might have been given, e.g., at I Macc. vi. 34 the view that the elephants were not only shown the ' juice of the grapes ' but were given it to drink. This volume is comparable to the earlier in careful scholarship and felicitous diction, and all who have shared in the production of the R.S.V. are to be congratulated on the completion of a notable addition to Bible translations. W.D.M.

Augé, R. : *Ezequiel* (La Bíblia versió dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, XV-I). 1955. Pp. 430. (Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona.)

It is perhaps a defect in the presentation of these excellent volumes of the great Montserrat Bible that nowhere is any indication given regarding the progress of the version and the titles of the volumes already published. (For the volume containing Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, cf. *Book List*, 1955, p. 39.) There is, at any rate, no change discernible in the magnificent production of the volumes, which with their large and clear type, handsome binding, and scholarly editing are among the best of their kind. They may be described as semi-popular in character, resembling in some degree the French volumes in Pirot's edition of *La Sainte Bible.*

This volume on Ezekiel has the advantage of a fairly ample preface in which the editor has found room for a full summary of the contents, a page or two on Ezekiel's physical condition, which decides that he was not a cataleptic, and a synopsis of recent views on the authorship, which takes account of the recent work by G. Fohrer, C. G. Howie, and C. J. Mullo Weir. J.M.T.B.

AUGÉ, R. : *Profetes Menors* (La Bíblia versío dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, XVI). 1957. Pp. 538. (Monestir de Montserrat, Barcelona.)

This, the latest volume of the Montserrat Bible, is an excellent study of the Minor Prophets and in every way worthy of the series to which it belongs. As in all the volumes the Catalan version is based on the Hebrew text, which is corrected in what appears to be a prudent and sensible manner. The introductions, though short, manage to convey a good deal of information, e.g., on the critical approach to the book of Jonah and the arguments for regarding it as a didactic work (Cf. pages 269-272). One of the earlier commentaries that have been used in the preparation of this book is A. Van Hoonacker's *Les Douze Petits Prophètes*, still a standard work after just half-a-century since its publication. A comparison with Augé's book shows that the earlier work is still pre-eminent, though the present volume will doubtless appeal to a wider circle of readers. J.M.T.B.

BEWER, J. A. : *The Prophets in the King James Version with Introduction and Critical Notes*. 1957. Pp. viii+664. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. Price : 42s. 0d.)

This volume includes all the earlier volumes of the late Dr. Bewer's Introduction and Critical Notes to all the Prophets and Daniel. See Book Lists as follows : 1950, p. 35; 1951, pp. 32f.; 1952, p. 27; 1953, p. 32; 1955, p. 30; 1956, pp. 23f. It is handsomely produced in cloth binding. G.H.D.

BRUNO, A. : *Das Buch der Zwölf : Eine rhythmische und textkritische Untersuchung*. 1957. Pp. 234. (Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Sw. kr. 22.)

This is a further product of Bruno's exercise in reducing the text of the Bible to a rhythmic pattern. Like its predecessors the book consists of a German translation, in verse form, of the Hebrew text as reconstructed by the translator, followed by 38 pages of brief notes indicating the textual changes involved. For those who share Bruno's interest in poetic form this will no doubt prove a useful guide.

[Cf. *Book Lists*, 1954, pp. 45f. ; 1955, pp. 31f. ; 1956, p. 26 ; 1957, p. 29.] L.H.B.

CASSUTO, M. D. (ed. by) : *Sifre Ha-Miqra* (in Hebrew), with a commentary by A. S. Hartom. *Psalms* (4th ed., 1957. Pp. 304). *Proverbs* (2nd ed., 1955. Pp. 106). *Job* (2nd ed., 1955. Pp. 148). (Yavneh Publishing House, Tel. Aviv.)

These are reprints of books noticed in the 1955 *Book List* (pp. 32f.). These commentaries are presumably intended for use in secondary schools in Israel. They have no scholarly pretensions and do not refer the reader to the relevant learned literature. E.U.

FREY, H. : *Das Buch des Werbens Gottes um Seine Kirche : Der Prophet Hosea, übersetzt und ausgelegt* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 23/II.) 1957. Pp. xvi+318. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 13.80.)

This is a further volume in the series *Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments*. The author's main aim is a homiletic exposition of the message of the Book of Hosea. The translation is based on a critically edited text for which brief notes are given at the end of the volume. Many of the emendations are attractive but are difficult to find, being subordinated to the author's main purpose. The exposition of the text is suggestive but is elaborate and involved.

Chapter iii. is interpreted as being a sequel to chapter i., but both are regarded as acts of prophetic symbolism, performed deliberately and consciously by the prophet in obedience to the command of God. vi. 6 is taken to mean that God does not reject sacrifices *as such* but only the insincere sacrifices and worship that had become customary. L.H.B.

GRINTZ, J. M. : *Sefer Yehudith : A Reconstruction of the Original Hebrew Text with Introduction, Commentary, Appendices and Indices* (in Hebrew). 1957. Pp. xii+244+2 maps. (Bialik Institute, Jerusalem.)

The author, making eclectic use of the numerous versions as given in the Brooke-McLean-Thackeray edition of the Septuagint, endeavours to give a full reconstruction of the Book of Judith in its original Hebrew. To achieve this end a careful examination is made of words and expressions of the Septuagint with special reference to their equivalents in the Hebrew Bible and in some of the earlier post-Biblical books. The book, according to the author, was most likely composed about 360 B.C., namely in the Persian Period.

The book comprises an elaborate introduction which deals with the various views propounded to date about the Book of Judith as well as with the historical, geographical and sociological-cultural backgrounds. A chapter is also devoted to the original text and its Greek translation, after which comes the Hebrew text fully vocalized with copious critical and explanatory notes. Various addenda and a fairly extensive bibliography as well as indexes and maps complete this commendable scholarly and well produced work. M.W.

LARCHER, C. : *Le livre de Job*. 2nd edition. (La Sainte Bible traduite en français sous la direction de l'École Biblique de Jerusalem.) 1957. Pp. 170. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : 11s. 0d.)

The fact that a second edition is called for is evidence of its value (for 1st ed. see *Book List*, 1951, p. 33). The only part

of the text which the editor is prepared to recognize as secondary is the group of Elihu speeches. He thinks that the Prologue and Epilogue contain an old story, probably still transmitted orally, but possibly written down, which the author has re-told for his purpose. The chapter on Wisdom (xxviii) he regards as having been written by the author as a kind of marginal note. It is claimed that in xix. 25-27 the author of Job expresses a faith in a momentary resurrection.

Where the translation follows an emendation, the accepted text is given in the upper footnotes. The lower footnotes are brief comments on exegetical problems. L.H.B.

MICHAELI, F. : *Le livre de la Genèse* (*Chapitres* 1 *à* 11). 1957. Pp. 110. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price : Sw. frs. 2.75.)

While there can be no doubt that the material in this book is based on sound biblical scholarship, it is so presented that the layman will understand and hear for himself the Word of the Lord. It takes the form of a running commentary, and careful attention is given to difficult passages. Use is made of literary criticism ; parallels with Semitic myths are noted ; but the main purpose, that of instructing the faithful, is kept clearly in view. It includes a brief bibliography of both Catholic and Protestant books. It should be especially valuable for preachers and teachers of upper forms in schools. A.S.H.

OSCHWALD, P. : *Le livre de Daniel.* 1957. Pp. 82. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price : Sw. frs. 2.75.)

This presentation of the Book of Daniel has been prepared for those who have no special knowledge of the language of the Bible, to give simple exposition and to safeguard against unedifying speculation. Daniel is related to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, but the editor has made use of ancient traditions. Its aim is to strengthen the faithful by its insistence on the faithfulness and omnipotence of God. Brief comments are given on the text of each chapter, and these are followed by reflections, mainly of a homiletical character. A.S.H.

TUR-SINAI, N. H. : *The Book of Job : a New Commentary.* 1957. Pp. lxxvi+588. (Kiryath Sepher, Jerusalem.)

This is more than a translation of Professor Tur-Sinai's earlier commentaries on Job in German and Hebrew, and it contains many new suggestions. There are innumerable ingenious and sometimes brilliant suggestions on individual texts, and the author identifies a large number of new words or new meanings to bring new light to the many difficult

texts in Job. On the broader questions Professor Tur-Sinai thinks the book was composed in Aramaic and translated, sometimes not very skilfully, into Hebrew. The Elihu speeches, however, he believes to have been first composed in Hebrew by a later hand, and he finds some kinship between these speeches and the book of Ezekiel. The debate between Job and his friends is held to be older than the Prologue and Epilogue, which are thought to have replaced a lost older setting. H.H.R.

UBACH, B. : *I i II Dels Reis* (La Bíblia versió dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, VI.) 1957. Pp. 366. (Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona.)

This volume on I-II Kings has, it must be said, a less adequate preface than that on Ezekiel in the same series (see above, p 19). More stress might well have been laid on the characteristics in style and manner that are ably presented by C. F. Burney in his *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Kings*. The treatment of the chronology is also somewhat abbreviated. The table on p. 22 is taken from the volume by S. Garofalo in the Italian series *La Sacra Bibbia* (cf. *Book List*, 1953, p. 36). J.M.T.B.

VAWTER, B. : *A Path Through Genesis*. 1957. Pp. x+308+12 illustrations+2 maps. (Sheed & Ward, London. Price : 18s. 0d.)

Fr. Vawter, an Associate Member, offers us a popular but careful commentary on the Book of Genesis in the form of a guide to the book. Critical and other problems are discussed in the Introduction. For the author the Book of Genesis doubtless contains errors but it teaches none. The main commentary which is a paragraph by paragraph commentary deals with Genesis in three sections containing fifteen chapters each with its appropriate title. The commentary makes use of the latest information from various sources, shows good judgement and makes a good attempt to show how reasonable and attractive the first book of the Bible can be to the modern reader. G.H.D.

WAMBACQ, B. N. : *Jeremias, Klaagliederen/Baruch, Brief van Jeremias uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd* (De Boeken van het Oude Testament). 1957. Pp. 394. (Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik. Price : 38s. 9d.)

This is Volume X of the Dutch series, De Boeken van het Oude Testament, which is appearing under the general editorship of van den Born, Grossouw and van der Ploeg. The greater part of the volume is naturally devoted to Jeremiah, and the major problems of the book are thoroughly investigated, while the conclusions reached are generally conservative.

Jeremiah's earlier ministry was directed mainly to the inhabitants of what had been the northern kingdom, in an attempt to bring them back to Yahweh. This helps to explain why Josiah turned for counsel to Huldah and not to Jeremiah in 621 B.C. It is the northerners who are addressed in x. 1-3a, 10, where Jeremiah warns them not be influenced by the customs of the non-Israelite settlers who live among them; verses 3b-4a (and possibly 4b-5) were added later, by way of impressing the same lesson on the people of Judah when they were deported to Babylonia. Wambacq's understanding of Jer. vii. 22 is indicated by his translation: 'I did not speak to your fathers or command them (only) concerning burnt offerings and sacrifices.' There is a discussion of the chronology of the book in the light of the recently-published *Chronicles of Chaldaean Kings*: Zedekiah's first year is reckoned as beginning in Nisan 597 and the storming of Jerusalem is dated in August, 587. The final publication of the book by an 'inspired redactor' cannot be earlier than the anti-Babylonian oracles of chapters l.-li., which are dated shortly before 539 B.C.

Lamentations belongs to the exilic period; Baruch (which consists of three independent works) was composed shortly after 63 B.C.; the Epistle of Jeremiah (Baruch vi.) is dated in the reign of Artaxerxes II (404-358). F.F.B.

Wolff, H. W.: *Dodekapropheton: Hosea*, Lief, 2. (Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament, XIV, 2.) 1957. Pp. 81-160. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen. Price: DM. 7.)

The first instalment of this commentary on Hosea was noticed in the *Book List* for 1957 (p. 35). A new German translation, section by section, is followed by notes on the text and by a commentary. The present instalment covers the central part of the book, from iii. 1 to vii. 16 (the commentary reaches as far as vii. 9). The section v. 8—vii. 16 is dated in 733 B.C., when Ephraim was 'oppressed, crushed in judgment' (v. 11) by Tiglath-pileser because of the 'vanity' (reading *shaw'* for *ṣaw* in v. 11b) of the alliance with Rezon. Tiglath-pileser is the 'great king' (dividing the words *malki rab*, v. 13), whom they tried to placate by assassinating Pekah and replacing him by Hoshea. The formula of repentance in vi. 1-3 is thought to contain a mythological motif; the cohortative *nirdephah* (vi. 3) suggests 'the seeking of the absent or sleeping god, as in 1 Kings xviii. 27'—an unconvincing comparison. When Wolff says that the N.T. emphasis on resurrection on the third day (cf. 1 Cor. xv. 4) can scarcely refer back to any other O.T. passage than Hos. vi. 2, he does not take sufficient account of the relevance of Lev. xxiii. 9ff. to a chapter where the theme of first fruits and harvest is so prominent as in 1 Cor. xv. In vii. 5 'our king' is emended to 'their king'; a certain aloofness is implied. In vii. 16 'they return, but not (to) 'Al' is emended to 'they return, but not to me (*'elai* or *'adai*).' F.F.B.

ZIMMERLI, W. : *Ezechiel*, Lief. 4. (Biblischer Kommentar: Altes Testament, XIII, 4.) 1957. Pp. 241-320. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers. Price : DM. 7.00, or by subscription DM. 5.85.)

For earlier parts of this commentary, see *Book List*, 1956, p. 35 ; 1957, p. 36. The present Lieferung completes the exposition of viii. 1—xl. 25 and continues as far as xiv. 14, thus including passages which have been used to support the theory that part of Exekiel's prophetic ministry was carried out in Jerusalem. But Zimmerli argues strongly that, e.g., xii. 1-16 described acts performed in Exile. The fulness and excellence of treatment which marked the earlier parts are maintained throughout this Lieferung. G.W.A.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION (INCLUDING HISTORY OF INTERPRETATION, CANON, AND SPECIAL STUDIES)

*ANDERSON, B. W. : *Understanding the Old Testament*. 1957. Pp. xxiv+552. (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Price : 54s. 0d.)

This is an excellent example of the best kind of popularization. It offers a comprehensive introduction to the Old Testament, going beyond the limits of literary introduction to include the history and religion of Israel ; and running through the whole work there is a vein of theological interpretation. Arrangement and presentation are clear and stimulating. The book is profusely illustrated ; and there are some seventeen maps (mostly taken from the *Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible* 2) and ten chronological charts. Appropriate portions of the Old Testament and Apocrypha are suggested for study together with each chapter of the book. There are references throughout to other modern works, and a useful classified bibliography at the end. G.W.A.

BONNES, J.-P. : *David et les Psaumes* (Maîtres spirituels, 13). 1957. Pp. 192, with ills. and maps. (Éditions du Seuil, Paris. Price : Fr. 390.)

The first part of this book gives a brief sketch of the history of Israel up to the New Testament period, followed by an account of the life and achievement of David and a psychological estimate of his character. A connecting chapter, entitled ' Du juste des Psaumes à la messianité de Jésus ', leads on to the second main part, which is a study of representative Psalms. In a brief concluding section the author comments on the meaning of the Psalms for our time. The entire treatment is independent and stimulating, and enriched by references to modern literature. The majority of the illustrations are taken from medieval Psalters and Bibles. G.W.A.

COPPENS, J. : *Moise et les Origines du Pentateuque selon M. Cazelles* (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, Ser. II, fasc. 50.) 1956. Pp. 6 (Publications Universitaires de Louvain and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : B. fr. 10.)

Professor Coppens here replies to Professor Cazelles' observations in *Biblica* xxxv., the main point at issue being whether, and how far, the latter approaches the Wellhausen position. G.W.A.

COPPENS, J. : *La portée messianique de Psaume CX.* (Analecta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, Ser. III, fasc. 1.) 1955. Pp. 24. (Publications Universitaires de Louvain and Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : B. fr. 30.)

This is a careful study of a difficult psalm. The vexed questions concerning the text are carefully examined. The theme is taken to be the sacred character and functions of the king. A pre-exilic date is supported by linquistic and other parallels in Ugaritic literature. The possible Messianic reference is cautiously and, with some qualification, accepted. G.W.A.

FILSON, F. V. : *Which Books Belong in the Bible? A Study of the Canon.* 1957. Pp. 174. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price : $3.00.)

This is not primarily a historical study of the Canon (though it contains much relevant historical data), but a consideration of the questions : ' Does the Church need a Bible? Does the Bible we have contain exactly the right books? ' Of these questions it provides an admirably lucid discussion. The author argues strongly for the place of the Old Testament in the Christian Bible, but against the canonical status of the Apocrypha, while recognizing fully the historical value of the latter. He also discusses the canon of the New Testament and the relation between Scripture and tradition. The book offers much useful guidance on the interpretation of the Bible ; and even those who (unlike the reviewer) dissent from the author's main conclusions, will be grateful for the practical way in which he presents the questions at issue. G.W.A.

FOHRER, G. : *Elia* (Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments, 31). 1957. Pp. 96. (Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich. Price : DM. 12.00.)

In attempting to isolate a historical kernel in the Elijah narrative Fohrer distinguishes two kinds of stories, those that are based on historical fact (*Erzählungen*, e.g., the call of Elisha) and those that are legendary (*Anekdoten*, e.g., the ravens at the brook Cherith). He finds six of each kind. Even the former, he maintains, have been embellished with non-historical accretions. He rightly maintains that Elijah's significance lies in his theological position and that he stands midway between Moses, with whom there is much in common, and the later individual prophets for whom he paved the way. The final chapter is devoted to the tradition of Elijah as forerunner. L.H.B.

GALBIATI, E. : *La Struttura letteraria dell' Esodo: contributo allo studio dei criteri stilistici dell' A.T. e della composizione del Pentateuco.* (Schrinium theologicum, Vol. III.) 1956. Pp. 320+indexes. (Edizioni Paoline, Alba. Price : Lire 1500.)

This very careful study is concerned with the literary form of the narratives in the book of Exodus. The first part is devoted to the artistic canons of ancient oriental narrative prose. After some pages of bibliographical analysis of earlier works on the subject (Olrik, Gunkel, Jakob), the author establishes the stylistic canons which appear to govern prose works in the second millennium B.C. He discerns fifteen, e.g., dichotomy and bipartitition ; complementary repetition ; symmetry ; parallel series ; regression ; concentric symmetry. These canons are established, not only by the study of the Biblical texts but equally from examples from Egypt, the Hittites, and elsewhere. The author then devotes 150 pages to the narrative portions of the Exodus and endeavours to determine the structure of each section, emphasizing the difficulties and outlining a solution reached by the application of the canons previously established. He then examines the non-narrative sections and concludes that the literary structure of Exodus resembles the Hittite treaties. Even those who, like the reviewer, cannot accept the author's conclusions, will be impressed by the power of analysis which the book reveals. H.C.

GESE, H. : *Der Verfassungsentwurf des Ezechiel (Kap. 40-48) traditionsgeschichtlich untersucht.* (Beiträge zur historischen Theologie.) 1957. Pp. viii+192. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 23.80.)

This book is a detailed, well-documented study which subjects Ezekiel xl.-xlviii. to a thorough textual examination and literary analysis in order to substantiate the thesis that these chapters do not come from one time or from one author but have a composite origin. Evidence is found of parallel passages, of expansion of material by later hands and of dependence of some passages upon others. Chapters xl.-xlii. are regarded as basic but there are relevant, later sections, within chapters xliii.-xlviii. Chapters xliii.-xlvi. show considerable confusion of presentation, disparate passages being brought together and correlated ones, even doublets, separated. The author specifies as of great importance the sections which may be named the *nāsî* stratum, those which confine priestly status to the Zadokites and degrade the other priests to subsidiary rank and those which give the plans for the division of the land and are related to the *nāsî* stratum. Some valuable excursuses are added in an appendix. J.M.

KAUFMANN, Y. : *The Biblical Account of the Conquest of Palestine,* trans. by M. Dagut. 1957. Pp. viii+98. (Oxford University Press : Magnes Press, Jerusalem. Price : 8s. 0d.)

This book is critical of the views of Noth and Alt concerning the tribal boundaries and the city lists of the Book of Joshua,

and seeks to refute the theory that they reflect the realities of the historical situation of a later epoch. That, it is said, is to confuse ethnographic with political and administrative boundaries. The Book of Joshua contains a utopian scheme of land distribution among the tribes, not a post-conquest rationalization. It is emphasised that the land of Canaan was at first conceived of as lying entirely west of the Jordan, that the Israelites conquered it from their base at Gilgal by the Jordan, destroying utterly the Canaanites, and that only after that had been accomplished was the land distributed for tribal occupation. The absence from the record in Joshua of reference to the Philistines is interpreted as another piece of evidence that the record is an ancient one which goes back to the early period of the Judges. The curious remark is made that the later Judahite editor, who made no alterations in the text of the record, was not interested in the detailed city lists of Ephraim and Judah, so that the motive for their omission ' was neither political nor religious, but, if one may say so, publisher-scribe's convenience.' J.M.

MANLEY, G. T. : *The Book of the Law. Studies in the Date of Deuteronomy.* 1957. Pp. 192. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

By the use of the principles of literary and historical criticism the author seeks to disprove the Graf.Wellhausen hypothesis of the date of Deuteronomy. Mosaic authorship, in the literary sense of the term, is claimed for the Code ; a Mosaic basis is claimed for the narrative material, but its authorship is assigned to one of the Settlement period. The chapter on Deuteronomy and the Prophets contains a good deal of special pleading, and is more dependent on an evolutionary hypothesis than the author appears to recognise. His use of quotations from other scholars is sometimes more clever than just. The examination of particular passages, even if the conclusions are not always convincing, deserves careful consideration. The author acknowledges his debt to authors with views differing from his own. A.S.H.

*PFEIFFER, R. H. : *The Books of the Old Testament.* 1957. Pp. xii+ 336. (Harper, New York and A. & C. Black, London. Price : 20s. 0d.)

This is an abridged and more popularly presented version of the author's *Introduction to the Old Testament,* 1941 (*Book List,* 1946, pp. 28f.), and as such makes more readily available to the Training College student and Scripture specialist in schools the material in the larger work. It is a most able and attractive presentation, but it may raise the question whether so individual a presentation (especially of the Pentateuch and the Psalter) should not carry with it a warning that there are other views. The book concludes with a concise chronological table, but the ascription of Psalms cx. and ii. to the 2nd century B.C. may cause confusion. A.S.H.

RINGGREN, H. : *Psaltarens fromhet.* 1957. Pp. 188. (Svenska Kyrkans Diakonistyrelses Bokförlag. Price : Sw. kr. 11.)

An excellent general account of the piety which the Psalter represents. The main developments in modern study of the Psalms are well outlined in an introductory section. Then nine chapters are devoted to the cult, the piety of the congregation, theocentric piety, the godly and the ungodly, piety and the conception of God, lament and confession, thanksgiving and praise, myth and history, the piety of the Law and the Messianic hope. A concluding section touches briefly on the psalmody of Israel's neighbours. The level of the book is about half way between a severely technical and a purely popular treatment. As always, Dr. Ringgren writes with clarity and moderation. He illustrates his exposition by frequent citation of the Biblical text. G.W.A.

ROBERT, A. and FEUILLET, A. : *Introduction à la Bible.* Vol. I, *Introduction générale : Ancien Testament.* 1957. Pp. xxviii+880+9 maps. (Desclée & Cie, Tournai. Price : £1 18s. 6d., cloth bound.)

The present work, which may well rank as the best of all existing French introductions by Catholic authors, is the work of ten writers, among whom may be mentioned P. Auvray, H. Cazelles, A. Gelin, and H. Lusseau. The Bishop of Strasbourg, Mgr. Jean Weber, says in his preface that it compares favourably with many of the *compendia* that were wont to summarize " brièvement, plus ou moins heureusement, le résultat des études bibliques . . . "

About a quarter of the book is taken up with a general introduction to the Bible, which deals in three sections with the inspiration and canonicity of the books of Scripture, with textual, literary and historical criticism, and with the Catholic interpretation of the books.

In the remaining three-quarters of this accomplished work there is a useful preliminary section on " Le cadre historique de la Bible " and there is a final chapter, the title of which recalls that of Professor Rowley's pocket edition on *The Growth of the Old Testament.* Among the special introductions to the individual books or groups of books quite the most striking is Cazelles' study of Pentateuchal criticism in just over a hundred pages, opening with a chapter on the literary form of the books, passing to a brief survey of criticism throughout the centuries, and continuing with chapters on the bearing of archaeological research on the literary evidence, and on the *formgeschichtliche Schule.* The final chapter on the contents and theology of the Pentateuch discusses the main characteristics of the four chief sources. The remaining books of the Bible are competently handled, there are some good illustrations and up-to-date bibliographies, and a separate sheet of maps will be of special service to those who have not access to one of the larger atlases. There are two indices, one of biblical references, and the other a fairly ample list of topics and proper names. One may look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the companion volume on the New Testament writings. J.M.T.B.

Robinson, P. S. : *A Layman's Guide to the Old Testament.* 1957. Pp. x+134. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 4s. 6d.)

This is an excellent little book, intended to introduce the O.T. to intelligent adults, whose ignorance in this sphere often contrasts so startlingly with their attainments in other fields. The author believes that the need is felt, and that O.T. studies have reached a point which makes the moment ripe for such a popularisation. The discipline of selecting and interpreting in such a work is very great and no doubt scholarly readers will find disputable points of detail or emphasis. But the book is not only vividly but responsibly written and serves to show how great a measure of agreement there is indeed to-day on essentials. We wish the book a wide and interested public.

M.Bu.

Schilling, O. : *Das Alte Testament heute.* 1957. Pp. 68 + 3 plates. (Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz. Price : DM. 3.20.)

For those with no previous knowledge, and about to begin Old Testament studies, this pamphlet provides a good introduction. After an outline of the contents of the (Vulgate) Old Testament canon, and a note on the text, a chapter is devoted to the Old Testament and Modern Knowledge. Finally the relation of the Old Testament to Christ is briefly presented. At the end of the pamphlet are a chronological table, and four photographs to illustrate the history of writing.

A.S.H.

Simpson, C. A. : *Composition of the Book of Judges.* 1957. Pp. x + 198. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 42s. 0d.)

The literary analysis which Professor Simpson applied to the Hexateuch in his *The Early Traditions of Israel* he now applies to the Book of Judges and finds support in it for his theory of an original document J1 which was incorporated into, and expanded by, another and later document J2, which itself received later elaboration before it was conflated with E and received deuteronomic and post-deuteronomic editorial supplements. In xix.-xxi. he finds also material from another document which he terms C. The literary analysis is carried out with admirable throughness and in meticulous detail. When factual inconsistencies, stylistic differences or other scriptual passages provide clues, the definition of the source material may claim support ; but often such criteria are lacking and subjective judgment enters in. Sometimes when it is the logical inconsistency of a narrative which is used as the pointer to the presence of material from different sources, one cannot refrain from questioning the suitability of the strict application of such a category. But since Professor Simpson hopes to publish soon a similar literary analysis of the Books of Samuel and I Kings i.-xiii., fairness demands that a full evaluation of his methods should be delayed until this has appeared. To the end of the present book he appends a reply to Eissfeldt's criticisms of his *The Early Traditions of Israel.*

J.M.

WEISER, A. : *Einleitung in das Alte Testament*, 4th revised and enlarged edition. 1957. Pp. 390. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : 33s. 6d.)

The second edition of this excellent introduction was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1950, p. 46 (for the first edition, see *Book List*, 1946, p. 30.) No changes were made in the third edition. This fourth edition, however, has been revised throughout ; and the bibliographies have been brought up-to-date. The most important new feature is the survey (some 20 pages) of the Qumran material, which forms an appropriate sequel to the sections on the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha.

G.W.A.

*WRIGHT, G. E. and FULLER, R. H. : *The Book of the Acts of God.* 1957. Pp. 372. (Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Price : $4.95.)

This is a brief introduction to the Old and New Testaments written for the layman, and it directs the reader's attention throughout to the meaning of the Bible as a whole, of which the part contributed by Professor Wright and the section on the intertestamental period from Professor Fuller's pen alone concern us here. The books of the Old Testament are dealt with in the order : Tetrateuch, Deuteronomic History, Chronicler's History, Prophets, Psalms, Wisdom Literature. There is little attention to literary analysis, or the technical side of Old Testament study generally, since the purpose of the author is rather to enable the modern general reader to understand what the significance of the Bible is to him. The literature is interpreted as arising from a background of history, but less as recording history than as mediating a message, for the apprehension of which faith is as important as fact. The intertestamental period is dealt with before the New Testament is reached, and here the Dead Sea Scrolls and the community from which they came have attention. It is not quite clear why the Testament (*sic*) of the Twelve Patriarchs and 1 Enoch are dealt with, but not Jubilees or certain other inter-testamental books. The work is marked by many fine insights, and it will excellently serve those for whom it is written. H.H.R.

LAW, RELIGION, AND THEOLOGY

ALBRIGHT, W. F. : *From the Stone Age to Christianity.* 2nd edition with a new Introduction. 1957. Pp. 432. (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Price : 40s. 0d.)

This new edition of Professor Albright's well-known work is augmented by an introduction (23 pp.) in which he surveys recent developments (including the Qumran material) in the vast field which the book covers. He records no change in his own main positions. The original edition was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1946 (p. 38). No further comment is required except to express gratification that so stimulating a work continues to be so widely used. G.W.A.

DE BOER, P. A. H. : *De Zoon van God in het Oude Testament* (Dies-College, 1 Februari, 1958.) (Leidse Voordrachten 29.) 1958. Pp. 24. (Universitaire Pers, Leiden. Price : Fl. 1.10.)

In this lecture Professor de Boer examines the Old Testament concept ' son of God ' under four headings : (1) as used of divine beings (as in Genesis vi. 2) ; (2) as a title of the king of Israel (as in Psalm ii. 7) ; (3) as applied to the people of Israel (e.g., Exodus iv. 22) ; (4) as implied in theophoric names such as Joab, Abijah. He then considers the use of the title in the New Testament, and concludes that while in form it is derived from the Old Testament, in content it is derived rather from the post-canonical apocalyptic literature.

F.F.B.

*CORNFORTH, G. A. E. : *Jeremiah : Studies in the Man and his Mission.* (Manuals of Fellowship. Third Series, No. 9.) 1957. Pp. 30. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.)

This little work is an introduction to Jeremiah admirably designed for Bible study circles. There are six brief chapters—(1) Jeremiah : The Making of the Man ; (2) The World of Jeremiah ; (3) Jeremiah and the Meaning of Religion ; (4) Teaching about God ; (5) Jeremiah the Man ; (6) Jeremiah and the New Testament—and to each is appended a set of six to ten questions. Teachers of Scripture in school should also find it useful. F.F.B.

DANIÉLOU, J. : *Holy Pagans of the Old Testament*, translated by Felix Faber. 1957. Pp. 144. (Longmans, Green & Co., London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This small work was noticed in the *Book List* for last year, when it appeared in its French original. It is only necessary to add that this English edition bears every mark of a good translation, made by a writer whose *nom de guerre* may itself be easily translated. J.M.T.B.

EICHRODT, W. : *Theologie des Alten Testaments.* Teil I, *Gott und Volk.* 5. Auflage. 1957. Pp. xii+362. (Ehrenfried Klotz Verlag in Stuttgart, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht in Göttingen. Price : 26s. 0d.)

A new edition of Eichrodt's great Theology of the Old Testament is most warmly to be welcomed and it is good news to know that an English translation is in preparation. In connection with this first volume of the new edition it should be noted that the Gothic type of previous editions has been abandoned but that the general plan of the book remains unaltered. Apart from minor changes, the process of bringing the book up to date has been confined to the introduction of notes in which the author's views on certain topics which have attracted particular attention of recent years are given, e.g., on the discussions concerning the Kingship of Yahweh (Mowinckel, Engnell, Johnson, etc.) and the cult-prophets. Professor Eichrodt holds to his refusal to turn Old Testament Theology into a normative science and reasserts his belief

that the subject must be treated historically and that the idea of the covenant is central. He also defines his position with reference to the view of von Rad and G. E. Wright, that Old Testament Theology is essentially based on the recital of the ' Acts of God ' in the Old Israelite cult which developed into the *Heilsgeschichte*. While recognising the value of this protest against the imposition of the categories of Dogmatic Theology on the Old Testament, Professor Eichrodt warns against the danger of undue emphasis on events and (in van Rad's case) on the application to them of the method of typology, and argues that facts can become myth if they are not linked with the inward event when the human spirit is enabled by God to bear witness and make response to the divine activity.

N.W.P.

FOHRER, G. : *Messiasfrage und Bibelverständnis* (Sammlung gemeinverständlicher Vorträge under Schriften aus dem Gebiet der Theologie und Religionsgeschichte, 213/214). 1957. Pp. 48. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 3.60.)

This short study falls into two parts. In the first the author discusses the traditional Christian view of Messianic prophecy, examines briefly the interpretation of the main passages to which Messianic significance has been attributed, and sketches the history of the idea in the Biblical period. In the second part he tackles the problem of the unity of Scripture discarding the Messianic idea as an effective link between the Testaments. For this he looks to the prophetic faith, originating with Moses. In the Old Testament we find ' das Ineinander von Kerygma und Theologie '. The central and uniting theme of both Testaments he takes to be ' die Gottesherrschaft '.

G.W.A.

HANSON, A. T. : *The Wrath of the Lamb*. 1957. Pp. x+250. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

The main purpose of this book is to do justice to the New Testament conception of the Wrath of God which finds its deepest expression in the Apocalypse. Since a continuity between this and the Old Testament conception is recognized, two chapters are devoted to the Wrath in the Old Testament and a third to the Inter-Testamental period. It is argued that in the earliest passages, the Wrath is neither rationalized nor moralized ; it is moralized in Deuteronomy and presented in Hosea as a strong personal reaction to sin. The most profound interpretation is to be found in Isa. lxiii. 7-lxiv. 12, where sin is both consequence and occasion of the Divine Wrath. Attempts are made, with imperfect success, by the Old Testament writers to reconcile the mercy and the wrath of God. The later writings show an impersonalizing tendency, which, with a growing eschatological presentation, prepares the way for the New Testament conception. The Old Testament material must be regarded as a sketch rather than an adequate study of the subject, and the author is not always happy in his use of Old Testament terminology. A.S.H.

HEINISCH, P. : *Christus, der Erlöser im Alten Testament.* 1955. Pp. 456. (Verlag Styria, Graz. Price : S. 95.40.)

A comprehensive survey of the Messianic passages in the Old Testament, in which are included those which prophesy salvation even if they do not mention an individual Messiah. After a preliminary sketch of prediction and divination among other ancient peoples, the author discusses (a) Old Testament passages from the period before the Canonical Prophets (e.g., Genesis iii. 14, 15 ; ix. 24-27 ; Numbers xxiv. 15-19 ; Deuteronomy xviii. 15-18 ; 2 Samuel vii 16 ; Psalms ii. ; cx. ; xxii. ; xvi.) ; (b) the earlier Canonical Prophets and Psalms xlv. and lxxii. ; (c) the Exilic Prophets ; (d) post-exilic passages. This is rounded off by a summary sketch of the intertestamental literature. Three chapters are then devoted to (a) prophecy and fulfilment ; (b) typological interpretation ; (c) the Mother of the Saviour. A brief characterization of the Biblical conception of the Messiah is followed by an outline of expectation of a deliverer in ancient oriental religions (among which, rather curiously, Vergil finds a place). Thus the work covers an extensive field, and does so with much learning. But the reviewer finds it difficult to accept the kind of Christological interpretation here advanced.

G.W.A.

HEMPEL, J. : *Das Bild in Bibel und Gottesdienst.* (Sammlung gemeinverständlicher Vorträge und Schriften aus dem Gebiet der Theologie und Religionsgeschichte, 212.) 1957. Pp. 36. (J.C.B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 1.90, or by subscription, DM. 1.70.)

This short but attractive monograph reflects current interest in Christianity and symbolism. The study is primarily a Biblical one, for the author's aim is to provide material for discussing the presentation of religious ideas in pictorial fashion as this may affect Christian worship ; and he has in mind the part which may be played by the eye as well as the ear. The objection to the use of images in the worship of ancient Israel receives due attention, and corresponding stress is laid upon the way in which religious ideas came to be expressed for the most part in pictorial language ; but, while the author recognizes in passing the importance of prophetic symbolism, the reviewer would have liked to see more attention being paid to the realism of cultic drama in this connexion.

A.R.J.

HERKLOTS, H. G. G. : *The Ten Commandments and Modern Man.* 1958. Pp. viii+190. (Ernest Benn, London. Price : 10s. 6d.)

This is Christian Homiletics at a high level. Starting from the Biblical text, supporting it from the rest of the Bible, illustrating and illuminating it from past and present history, the relevance of the Ten Commandments is, with each in turn, brought home forcibly to the reader. In this expanded and revised form the reviewer enjoyed Canon Herklots' contribution even more than on that other occasion so graciously acknowledged in his preface.

D.R.Ap-T.

KOEHLER, L. : *Old Testament Theology*, trans. by A. S. Todd. 1957. Pp. 260. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 35s. 0d.)

This is the first, though not the most satisfactory, of the major Old Testament theologies produced in recent years in Europe to appear in English translation. The original German edition was published in 1935 and the present translation has been made from the third revised edition of 1953. It is only necessary to recall the fact that Koehler retains the somewhat old-fashioned division of his material into the three main sections, God, Man, and Judgment and Salvation. Within these, however, the evidence of the Old Testament on a great number of themes is very conveniently grouped. Whether this is the best recipe for an Old Testament Theology is another matter. Perhaps the most serious flaw in Koehler's presentation of the subject is his curious decision to relegate his account of the cult of Israel to the end of the section on Anthropology and to describe it as ' man's expedient for his own redemption '. This is a very grave error in a book which will no doubt be largely used by students. It is unfortunate that the proof-reader has allowed a considerable number of slips in the transcription of Hebrew to escape his eye. N.W.P.

KUHL, C. : *Israels Propheten* (Dalp Taschenbücher, 324). 1956. Pp. 169+6 plates. (Francke Verlag, Berne. Price : 5s. 0d.)

A fine summary of the whole subject, comprehensive and thorough in spite of its short length. Beginning with an outline survey of prophecy in the ancient Nearer East, the book includes an account of the normal prophet and his calling, together with the *Entstehung* of the prophetic literature of the Old Testament. The individual prophets are treated in chronological order, so far as the writer finds this possible. Divergent critical and exegetical views are fairly stated and judiciously weighed, though an author is named only in a single instance ; there are no footnotes. In each case we have the prophet's background and an estimate of his place in religious history ; particularly attractive are the sympathetic studies of Hosea and II Isaiah. The closing chapters, showing how prophecy faded into apocalyptic, are an illuminating piece of work. The six plates at the end of the book are photographs of Michelangelo's pictures in the Sixtine Chapel. T.H.R.

MICHAELI, F. : *L'Ancien Testament et l'église chrétienne d'aujourd'hui*. 1957. Pp. 80. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel & Paris. Price : Sw. frs. 2.75.)

Although written for the younger churches, this booklet will meet a need throughout the Church, and it is good to know that it will be translated into English as well as into other languages. The Old Testament is presented as *Heilsgeschichte*, as Law whereby the sovereign Will of God operates

in every domain of life, and as prophecy pointing to the manifestation of the Kingdom ; it finds its fulfilment in Jesus Christ. A restrained use of the typological (but not the allegorical) method is advocated, and some wise guidance is given at the end on reading the Old Testament both for the devotional life and for teaching purposes. It is devout, based on sound scholarship and written in simple and clear language.

A.S.H.

MORALDI, L. : *Espiazione sacrificale e riti espiatori nell' ambiente biblico e nell' Antico Testamento* (Analecta Biblica, 5). 1956. Pp. xxxii+ 304. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome. Price : Lire 3.600, or S. 6.00.)

This is the fifth volume in the series *Analecta Biblica* and is the author's thesis for the doctorate in Scripture. He tells us in the introduction that it is the result of many years' work, and one can readily admire the vast amount of reading that has gone to the making of this book. It is, as the title indicates, a study of expiatory sacrifice and of rites of expiation in the nations surrounding Israel and in the Old Testament itself.

The first part contains a lengthy study, amounting to a quarter of the work, of sacrifice and expiation as they are found among the Assyrians and Babylonians, the Hittites, the Canaanites, and the Egyptians. So far as one can judge, all the best and most recent authorities have been consulted here, as well as older masterpieces such as W. Robertson Smith, *The Religion of the Semites* (unfortunately only used in the edition of 1901) and Lagrange's *Études sur les Religions Sémitiques*.

The second part comprises seven chapters, of which the first deals with sacrifice among the Semites in general and the Hebrews in particular, with sacrificial expiation in the Old Testament, and with the question of human sacrifice. Chapter II is a exegetical study of Leviticus iv. and v.; chapter III discusses *ḥaṭṭāt* and Chapter IV *'āšām*. Perhaps the fullest study is found in chapter V, dealing with the meaning of *kipper*, summarising all the principal opinions to date, and providing sections on *kipper* as found in books other than Leviticus and Ezekiel, as it occurs in Leviticus and Ezekiel, and as it is rendered by the Septuagint and the Latin Vulgate. The author's conclusion is that, in the Old Testament, the sense is neither to cover nor to propitiate or placate, but " *una obliterazione, un cancellamento di qualche qualite inibitoria, di qualcosa di negativo* " (p. 220, sect. 2). The remaining chapters discuss the significance of blood in sacrifices of expiation, and *semîkāh* or the laying-on of the hand. The author-index confuses J. Gray and G. B. Gray.

J.M.T.B.

Noth, M. : *Amt und Berufung im Alten Testament.* Rede zum antritt des Rektorats der Rheinischen Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn am 9. November 1957 gehalten. 1958. Pp. 34. (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn. Price : DM. 1.80.)

In this Rectoral Address, Professor Noth examines the interplay of the institutional and the inspirational in the priesthood, the monarchy, the administration of justice, and prophecy. He concludes that the distinctively Israelite element is to be sought in the experience of call and of charismatic endowment. Though brief, this masterly study combines in a remarkable way a broad view of the subject with much illuminating detail. It is usefully documented. G.W.A.

von Rad, G. : *Theologie des Alten Testaments.* Band I. *Die Theologie der geschichtlichen Überlieferungen Israels.* 1957. Pp. 472. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : 43s. 0d.)

This magnificent book which maintains the interest of the reader from the first page to the last, will be a ' must ' for all Old Testament scholars. In this first volume, which is to be followed by a second dealing with the Prophets, Professor von Rad tackles in a fresh and original way the vexed problem of how most fitly to present Old Testament Theology. Rejecting the time-honoured divisions of the subject borrowed from Dogmatic Theology and even any attempt to systematize the Old Testament material by using its own religious categories, he lays the emphasis throughout on the *Heilsgeschichte* which developed from the cultic proclamation of the *Kerygma* and not on the history of Hebrew piety. The danger of this procedure, of course, is that the *Heilsgeschichte* is not fully rooted in history and may become myth.

In the first main section there is offered a survey of the history of Yahwism and the development of Israel's sacral institutions based on the author's previous writings and those of his master, Alt, and of his colleagues Noth, Rost, Kraus, and others. Attention is drawn to the crises of Israel's history and the theological achievements which these called forth.

In the second and main section of the book von Rad proceeds, after a preliminary discussion of his own view of the nature of Old Testament Theology, to expound the various theologies which the Old Testament contains. In great detail is unfolded the message of the Hexateuch (von Rad does not, with Noth, make the division after the Tetrateuch (with brilliant studies of its components, such as the Primaeval History (Gen. i.-xi.), the Patriarchal Narratives, Deuteronomy and the Priestly writings, followed by a suggestive analysis of the traditions regarding Moses. Of outstanding interest is the section dealing with the Davidic monarchy and the remarkable literature to which it gave the impulse (especially the succession history and the royal psalms), the story of the Judges and of Saul which led up to it and the two theological histories which traced its fortunes, those of the Deuteronomist and the Chronicler. It should be noted that, in opposition to certain present tendencies, von Rad insists on the non-mythological realism

with which the king is described and his fortunes recounted in the Biblical narratives. Perhaps too great an opposition is suggested between the Covenant at Horeb and the Covenant with David ; behind David was the amphictyonic authority which he took over.

The concluding sub-section is devoted to the answer of Israel to the *Heilsgeschichte*. The Psalms are dealt with from this point of view. There follows an examination of the Hebrew Conception of " righteousness ", and of the way in which Israel reacted to the trials which beset human life (the book of Job comes in here) and a treatment of the Wisdom literature which shows how it is related to Israel's cult and *Heilsgeschichte*, discusses the empirical, non-logical approach to life characteristic of Israel and leads up to the theological conception of Wisdom in Proverbs i.-ix. and the scepticism of Koheleth.

It is remarkable that there is no trace throughout the book of the typology which the author advocated some years ago.

N.W.P.

Reich Gottes nach den Urkunden der Heiligen Schrift. 1957. Pp. 364 + 4 maps. (Kösel Verlag, Munich. Price : DM. 14.80.)

This beautifully produced book is an anthology of Scripture chosen to set forth the master theme of the Kingdom of God. The anthology achieves its purpose, and short notes are interpolated to explain the gaps and to maintain the sequence of the story. The appendix includes a chronological table, index of names, list of Books of the Bible, table of contents of selected material and four maps. G.H.D.

Reid, J. K. S. : *The Authority of Scripture : A Study of the Reformation and Post-Reformation Understanding of the Bible.* 1957. Pp. 286. (Methuen, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

This book contains the most adequate treatment which has appeared for a long time of a subject of outstanding importance for the Biblical theologian. Professor Reid handles in judicious fashion the views of Luther and Calvin and makes out a good case for acquitting both of them of adherence to a hard doctrine of verbal inspiration. He shows how this doctrine came to be accepted by the Reformed Orthodoxy which followed. A long chapter is devoted to the Roman view of Scripture according to which its authority is guaranteed by the Church. There is interesting criticism of the view that the authority of Scripture is connected with the inspiration of its authors and it is cogently argued that this would lead to some strange results. There is criticism too of the theory of progressive revelation, and preference is given to the view that the promise of the Old Testament is fulfilled in the New. This masterly book closes with a study of the Theology of the Word (as in Barth and Brunner) and a persuasive argument to the effect that Scripture is to be regarded as witness to the Word of God and that, therefore, the Authority of Scripture is to be found neither in itself—the *litera scripta*—nor in the Church but in God alone. N.W.P.

SANDERS, J. A. : *Suffering as Divine Discipline in the Old Testament and Post-Biblical Judaism.* (Colgate Rochester Divinity School Bulletin, Vol. XXVIII ; Special Issue.) 1955. Pp. vi+136. (Colgate Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, 20, New York.)

This is a detailed lexical study of the use in the Old Testament of the Hebrew root *ysr* and, more briefly and without quotation of the relevant passages, of the root *ykh*. The conclusion drawn is that *mûsār* means a lesson to be learned from (a) personal or national suffering, (b) observing the suffering of others, or (c) obeying God's word as communicated by a prophet or other agent. *Mûsār*, it is taught, ought to be accepted as a call to repentance and regarded as an expression of God's love. So to accept and regard it is to grow in the knowledge of God. The use which is made of the relevant evidence in post-Biblical Judaism is very brief (16 pages). J.M.

SLOAN, W. W. : *A Survey of the Old Testament.* 1957. Pp. 334. (Abingdon Press, New York. Price : $3.50.)

This book, described as ' a College text for Old Testament Study ', is addressed to the ' honest, serious layman ' and attempts to show how ' God Marches On ' in the thought of the Hebrew people. Interest is focussed on the story element of the Old Testament, with the result that only seven of the forty-two chapters are devoted to the post-exilic period, and three pages to Esther but only two to Job. Three pages are devoted to the Psalms, which are said to have been written mainly for private devotion. The account of the prophets is the most valuable part of the book, and is largely free from the puerilities that mar the earlier narratives. Indeed the attempt to add to the raciness of the style seriously detracts from the merits of the book for the English reader. The books recommended for further reading are almost entirely American. There is no index. L.A.P.

DE VAUX, R. : *Les institutions de l'Ancien Testament. I. Le nomadisme et ses survivances : institutions familiales : institutions civiles.* 1958. Pp. 352. (Editions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Frs. 990.)

This is a thorough and systematic study of the institutions of Israel, social, civil, administrative, and economic. The work is prefaced by a study of nomadic society, with which the author maintains that Israel had only a relative association. The subject is studied against the background of contemporary Near Eastern societies illustrated by recent archaeology ; but it is primarily an analysis of the Biblical data. The clarity of the writer's thought and the soundness of his views on the many aspects of his subject are obviously the result of long pre-occupation with and teaching of the subject ; and the book is an excellent one both for teachers and students. A striking feature is that Père de Vaux avoids controversy with other scholars in his text and appends an excellent selective bibliography. J.G.

VRIEZEN, TH.C. : *Geloven en Vertrouwen.* 1957. Pp. 26. (G. F. Callenbach, Nijkerk.)

Professor Vriezen, on leaving his Groningen chair to succeed A. H. Edelkoort, delivered his inaugural lecture as Professor of Old Testament Science and Israelite Religion at Utrecht on May 20, 1957, on the subject of ' Belief and Trust '. The lecture begins with some reference to the change of emphasis in Old Testament studies since the author's student days ; the centre of gravity has shifted from Egypt and Babylonia to Phoenicia, North Mesopotamia and the Judean desert. Moreover, we have the spectacle of a new and vigorous centre of biblical research in Israel, with which Vriezen has first-hand acquaintance. Reference is made to the significant work done in the schools of Cassuto, Kaufmann and Martin Buber. Special attention is paid to the latter's *Two Types of Faith*, and respectful issue is taken with Buber's characterization of Christian faith as primarily intellectual. Belief and trust are not to be divorced from each other, and the distinction which Buber discerns between the two as typical of Old and New Testament faith respectively is to be accounted for rather in terms of the difference between the Hebraic and Hellenistic environments. Basically, however, the two Testaments are at one with regard to faith : Paul links on immediately with the author of Gen. xv. 6 (' possibly a disciple of Isaiah ') in presenting faith as the way to be accounted righteous by God.

F.F.B.

VRIEZEN, TH.C. : *Theologie des Alten Testaments in Grundzügen.* n.d. (1957.) Pp. xii+344. (Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen, and Erziehungsverein, Neukirchen. Price : DM. 20 ; bound, DM. 23.50 or Fl. 18.25 ; bound Fl. 21.50.)

This outstanding book was originally published in Dutch (see *Book List*, 1950, p. 70). It now appears in a German translation which makes it available to a wider circle of readers, and it will take its place alongside the Old Testament Theologies of Eichrodt and von Rad, which are also to appear in English, as one of the three most valuable modern treatments of the subject.

This German Edition follows the same general plan as the Dutch edition but within this framework the treatment is in many places much fuller and it is enriched by many more references to contemporary literature and current controversies. In particular, Professor Vriezen has put his mind afresh to the consideration of the problem of what an Old Testament Theology should be and has made a most stimulating contribution to its solution. None of the recent Old Testament theologies has dealt so satisfactorily with the relation of the Old Testament to the New Testament and, in consequence, Vriezen's book will be found especially helpful by those who have to expound the Old Testament and make clear its relevance to ourselves. In his treatment Vriezen stands closer to Eichrodt than von Rad but differs from the former in

venturing to pass certain value judgments which Eichrodt deliberately prefers not to make within the limits set by an Old Testament theology. N.W.P.

VRIEZEN, Th.C. : *An Outline of Old Testament Theology*. 1958. Pp. VIII + 390. (H. Veenman & Sons Wageningen. Price : Fl. 21.50.) (Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 42s. 0d.)

The expected English translation of Professor Vriezen's outstanding work on Old Testament Theology appears just in time for notice in this year's Book List. The English version represents a more complete text of the second Dutch edition than the German does (see review above). It may be a useful guide to prospective readers to be told that, whereas von Rad's Old Testament Theology deals objectively with the various theologies in the Old Testament and whereas Eichrodt's great work is essentially a historical study, Vriezen claims that—*pace* Gabler—an Old Testament Theology ' must work with *theological standards* and must give *its own evaluation of the Old Testament message on the ground of its Christian theological starting-point*.' Vriezen considers that what Gabler was so anxious to protect from dogmatic distortion is now sufficiently covered by the science of the history of Israel's religion and that Old Testament Theology, as a branch of Biblical Theology, shoud serve as a connecting-link between Dogmatics and Historical Theology.

The first 125 pages of the book are devoted to preliminary questions regarding the nature of the Old Testament as the word of God, its spiritual structure and its use by the Church, leading up to discussion of what an Old Testament Theology should be. This is one of the most vital contributions made to the current debate, and it is indispensable for those who wish to be up-to-date in their understanding of how that debate is tending.

The second part of the book deals with the content of Old Testament Theology and is prefaced by a valuable discussion of the nature of knowledge of God in the Old Testament. The subject-matter of the Old Testament is dealt with under the headings : God—Man—the intercourse between God and Man—the intercourse between man and man—God, man and the world in the present and the future. N.W.P.

WALLACE, R. S. : *Elijah and Elisha : Expositions from the Book of Kings*. 1957. Pp. xvi + 164. (Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh. Price : 16s. 0d.)

The eighteen sermons which this book contains are based on the life and work of these two prophets as they appear in the Book of Kings, and furnish an example of sound and vigorous expository preaching. The choice of New Testament parallels is good ; no attempt is made to allegorize. The historical situation is clearly presented and the application to the twentieth century situation is unforced and convincing. The book has a well-deserved commendation by Prof. J. Barr. A.S.H.

WIÉNER, C. : *Recherches sur l'amour pour Dieu dans l'Ancien Testament. Étude d'une racine.* 1957. Pp. 88. (Letouzey et Ané, Paris. Price : Fr. 500.)

In presenting this study of the root *'hb* in the old Testament, the author rightly points out that his theme, which is that of love *towards* God, is one on which, surprisingly enough, comparatively little work has been done. Of the 89 passages examined, 52 have direct reference to Yahweh, while the remaining 37 are concerned with what the author calls ' réalités divines ', i.e., the Law, the Temple, Salvation, and the like. The author accepts the generally agreed findings of modern literary criticism in arranging his passages in chronological order ; but, for the reviewer, his conclusions seem occasionally to be governed too much by the now familiar ' evolutionary ' approach to Old Testament studies. Many readers, too, will find it difficult to follow him when he chooses to interpret the Song of Songs allegorically. Nevertheless this is a work which may be cordially recommended as one which the reviewer has read with interest and profit. A.R.J.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES

GRAY, J. : *The Legacy of Canaan. The Ras Shamra Texts and their Relevance to the Old Testament.* (Supplements to *Vetus Testamentum*, vol. V.) 1957. Pp. x+244. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 34.)

The sub-title is an accurate indication of the scope of this fine study. The book is divided into six chapters dealing with (1) Ugarit and its records ; (2) Myths of the fertility cult ; (3) Saga and legend ; (4) The religion of Canaan (Gods, cult, and cultic personnel) ; (5) The social order ; (6) Literary and linguistic. This is followed by an excellent bibliography (the omission of a few relevant works which the reviewer has noticed may serve as an indication of the multitude of Ugaritic studies that have been produced over the past 28 years) and very full indices. Each chapter is supported by copious extracts from the Ugaritic texts in transliteration and translation together with ample philological notes. It is impossible here to do justice either to the many challenging observations or to the author's profound Semitic learning. It is obvious that on some points of detail one may reach different conclusions (especially, perhaps, in the linguistic sphere) from those canvassed by Dr. Gray, but there can be little doubt that his new book will find its place with the splendid work accomplished by C. H. Gordon, G. R. Driver, H. L. Ginsberg, U. Cassuto, and others. We have been very fortunate in the scholars who have turned to Ugaritic stuides. E.U.

Klíma, J. : *Zákony Chammurapiho.* (Československá akademie věd : Studie a prameny, sv. 2, sekce jazyka a literatury.) 1954. Pp. 216 + 8 plates + 1 map. (Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd, Prague. Price : Kčs. 13.)

The author, a disciple of the great orientalist F. Hrozný, is himself a jurist and an Orientalist, known, e.g., for his earlier work, *Untersuchungen zum altbabylonischen Erbrecht*, 1940, Orientalisches Institut, Prague. In this more recent work he provides the Czech reader with an excellent translation of the laws of Hammurapi, together with a very detailed commentary. Every line is clearly the work of an expert. The work is indispensable for Old Testament scholars, and cannot be too warmly commended. M.B.

Kotalík, F. : *Ras Šamra-Ugarit : studie o významu a vztazích Ugaritu k prostředí a knihám starozákonním.* 1955. Pp. 160 + xvi. plates + 6, with French résumé and contents. (Česká katolická charita, Prague. Price : Kčs. 29.)

The author is Professor of Old Testament in the Catholic Theological Faculty at Leitmeritz. The content of his book is indicated by the subtitle : A Study of the Significance of Ugarit and its Connections with the Milieu and the Books of the Old Testament. First, an account is given of the original names of the city and the progress of the excavations. Then, after introductory chapters on the script and the language, the author turns to the texts, above all to the great epics. He devotes special attention to a comparison of Ugaritic literature with the Old Testament ; and, although he makes no independent contribution to the subject, the material which he has assembled is most valuable. A treatment of the Ugaritic pantheon and cult ends this short but well informed work. To each chapter an ample bibliography of relevant literature is appended. M.B.

Moscati, S. : *Ancient Semitic Civilizations.* 1957. Pp. 254 + XXVI plates, 4 illustrations in the text, and 4 maps. (Elek Books, London. Price : 25s. 0d.)

Professor Moscati's work on this subject is already well known and has been fittingly appraised in reviews of his earlier editions in Italian, German, French (see *Book List*, 1950, p. 76 ; 1954, p. 80 ; 1956, p. 62). The new English version of this masterly conspectus of the history and culture of the Babylonians and Assyrians, the Canaanites, Hebrews, Aramaeans, Arabs, and Ethiopians, presented in fine perspective, is of great value for the general reader and scholar alike. J.G.

MOSCATI, S. : *Chi furono i Semiti?* (Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, CCCLIV, Memorie, Ser. VIII, Vol. VIII, fasc. 1.) 1957. Pp. 52. (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.)

In this erudite and admirably documented monograph Professor Moscati subjects the notion of a uniform Semitic group to a searching linguistic, historical, and anthropological scrutiny. The point of departure is O. Rössler's theories about a special Libyan-Accadian affinity. Moscati arrives at the conclusion that the essential autonomy of the Semitic group remains unimpaired and that the spread of the Semites from their Arabian habitat did not occur in the form of mass invasions traceable to definite historical events, but rather as slow and prolonged movements of expansion and infiltration. E.U.

UNGER, M. F. : *Israel and the Aramaeans of Damascus* (*A Study in Archaeological Illumination of Bible History*). 1957. Pp. 190 (with three maps). (James Clarke, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

The first three chapters of this volume deal with Damascus in the pre-patriarchal and patriarchal ages, the period of Egyptian control, and Damascus as a centre of Aramaean power. Chapters 4-10 treat of the period of Hebrew control ; of Damascus as a rival to, in conflict with, and as master of, Israel ; of the resurgence of Israel's power; of the decline and fall of Damascus ; and of Damascus and the last days of Israel. There are seventy pages of notes and a general index. The author has assembled a great deal of useful material, archaeological and otherwise, which he treats in a scholarly, yet generally conservative, manner. The many misprints and inconsistencies of spelling and of reference tend to mar an otherwise helpful book. D.W.T.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BRAUN, H. : *Spätjüdisch-häretischer und frühchristlicher Radikalismus. Jesus von Nazareth und die essenische Qumransekte.* Band I, *Das Spätjudentum.* Band II, *Die Synoptiker.* (Beiträge zur historischen Theologie, 24.) 1957. Pp. viii + 164 and vi + 154. (Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 36.)

This work studies the teaching of the Qumran sect in relation first to normative Judaism (of which *Pirqe Aboth* is selected as a sample) and then to the teaching of Jesus preserved in the Synoptic Gospels. The Qumran sect is identified with the Essenes, on the basis of the accounts given of the latter by Philo and Josephus. To them the divine authority of the Torah was as basic and axiomatic as to normative Judaism, but its application was more thorough-going and less modified by relaxing interpretations than in the Pharisaic and rabbinic

traditions. Yet even within the Essene tradition modifications may be discerned ; e.g., the Zadokite work tends to ease the rigour of the Manual of Discipline. The points of similarity between the Qumran sect and the teaching of Jesus are sufficiently numerous and significant, the author finds, to range him on the side of the sect over against traditional rabbinism, although those features which distinguish his teaching from Essenism and rabbinism alike are not overlooked. In Gospel criticism Braun is influenced by the views of Rudolf Bultmann (to whom the second volume is dedicated); this will reduce the cogency of some of his arguments for those readers who do not share Bultmann's approach. But the two volumes represent an important contribution to the comparative study of the Scrolls. F.F.B.

BURCHARD, C. : *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer.* (B.Z.A.W. No. 76.) 1957. Pp. xvi+118. (Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM.28.)

The literature on the Scrolls is well-nigh unlimited, and the flood shows no sign of abatement. Dr. Burchard has provided a most valuable list of 1556 books and articles relevant to the study of the Scrolls, in addition to references to reviews of the books. Anyone who has worked on the Scrolls knows how widely scattered the articles are, and how difficult it is to get access to them all, and those who know most of the subject will admire most the diligence which has gone into the making of this list. The author hopes in a year or two to supplement his work by an article in *Z.A.W.* or by another Beiheft. H.H.R.

DANIÉLOU, J. : *Les Manuscrits de la Mer Morte et les origines du christianisme.* 1957. Pp. 124+8 plates. (Editions de L'Orante, Paris. Price : 7s. 9d.)

This popular treatment discusses the thought-relations between the Scrolls and the New Testament. There is considerable affinity, though not identity, between the scrolls and John the Baptist, certain elements in the teaching of Jesus, the Gospels and the Essenes. The question of the Teacher of Righteousness takes up a considerable part of the book : he is a grand religious figure, he inaugurated a new method of Biblical interpretation, he received a revelation about the consummation of time. There are affinities with Jesus—in experience and in teaching. But the differences are fundamental : the Righteous Teacher announces the End, Jesus realises it. What was important for the former was his teaching, for the latter his saving act. The former realised his need, as a sinner, for forgiveness ; such a trait is completely outside Jesus' character.

For its purpose this is a fascinating book. B.J.R.

DAVIES, A. P. : *The Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls.* 1957. Pp. 192+8 plates+3 maps. (Frederick Muller, London. Price : 15s. 0d.)

This is the British edition of a work published as a 'Signet Key Book' in America in 1956. The author, who is minister of All Souls Church, Washington, D.C., gives a popular account of the discovery and contents of the Scrolls, of the excavation of Khirbet Qumran, and of the relation between these discoveries and ancient records of Essenism and Christianity. He far outruns his evidence in supposing that the bread at the communal meal of the Qumran sect represented the Messiahs of Aaron and Israel and that the wine represented their blood. His idea that New Testament scholars have ignored the significance of the discoveries is absurd : no subject has been discussed in recent years with more animation at meetings of New Testament scholars or in the pages of New Testament journals. His own account betrays the influence of a dogmatic tendency. There is indeed a fascinating affinity between the Qumran texts and Albert Schweitzer's theory of Christian origins, to which Mr. Davies leans ; but if the career of Jesus had taken the course which that theory indicates, it would have made as little impact on world history as the career of the Teacher of Righteousness made. F.F.B.

DEL MEDICO, H. E. : *L'énigme des manuscrits de la Mer Morte. Étude sur la date, la provenance et le contenu des manuscrits découverts dans la grotte 1 de Qumrân suivie de la traduction des principaux textes.* 1957. Pp. 592. (Librairie Plon, Paris. Price : Frs. 1350.)

A highly individual examination of the Scrolls and their background, resulting in the confirmation of the author's previous views that the Scrolls are not from a sectarian library but a Genizah ; that they are not related but heterogenous—even individual manuscripts can be sub-divided to reveal disconnected and mutually contradictory fragments ; the Essene sect is hypothetical ; the common date for the collection is the 1st cent. A.D. A fresh translation of the documents sometimes gives the author the support he needs for his truly enigmatic treatment of the scrolls. B.J.R.

KUHN, K. G. : *Phylakterien aus Höhle 4 von Qumran* (Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Jahrgang 1957, 1. Abhandlung). 1957. Pp. 32+14 ills. on plates+11 other ills. (Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg. Price : DM. 12.80.)

Four phylacteries from 4 Q are described and examined for text content and variants, form and folding, and comparison with Rabbinic instructions for Tephillin. In every case independence from the latter is established, especially in the extent and order of text. The Murabba'at phylactery, on the other hand, is true to Rabbinic injunctions. The Nash papyrus is probably not a fragment of a phylactery but was written for didactic purposes. The treatment and facsimiles are excellent. The transcription needs revision. B.J.R.

LICHT, J. : *The Thanksgiving Scroll. A Scroll from the Wilderness of Judaea. Text, Introduction, Commentary and Glossary* (In Hebrew). 1957. Pp. xvi+256+1 plate. (Bialik Institute, Jerusalem.)

This edition, which is based on Prof. E. L. Sukenik's *Ozar ha-Megilloth ha-Genuzoth* (Jerusalem, 1954), is divided into two main parts : 1. Introduction. This deals with the find in general and with the state of preservation of the Thanksgiving Scroll in particular, with its orthography and language, style and poetical construction, redaction, contents, the author and his personality, Creator and creation, man and his destiny, and the ' Community '. 2. The text. Here each hymn is prefaced by a short introduction, giving the central theme and commenting on its form. Then comes the hymn which is reconstructed and divided into lines. Below this two kinds of notes are given, one being textual and the other more general comment in which are included reasons for the many restorations of lacunae made in the text by the editor. What seemed to the editor to be direct Biblical citations are indicated in the margin. According to the editor's counting there are 32 hymns all told. Fragments 1-5 and 10 are also reproduced and explained. Addenda contain : I. Fragments 6-9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 45, 47, 50, 55 and 58 ; II. " Livre des Mysteres " (IQ 27 1 I) ; III. *Pesher Tehillim* (see *P.E.Q.*, 1954, pp. 69-75), at the end of which comes a useful glossary. The book is a very valuable contribution to the study of the Scrolls for which scholars will be greatly indebted. Mosad Bialik is to be congratulated on the fine production. M.W.

MEYER, P. : *Ved Kristendommens vugge. Døde hav dokumenterne i historisk ramme.* 1957. Pp. 186. (Nyt Nordisk Forlag : Arnold Busk. Price : D. kr. 14.75.)

As the sub-title indicates, the aim of this work is to present the Dead Sea Scrolls in their historical context. Though the author is not an Old Testament specialist (he is Dr. Jur., and is Lektor in Law at Copenhagen University), he holds that he is justified in writing on the subject, since others who have previously written on it have not been specialists in all the fields required to enable authoritative pronouncements to be made. His own special competence is in the legal sphere ; and his legal knowledge has been of advantage to him in his treatment of the Manual of Discipline and its relation to CDC. Further, he has a very considerable knowledge of the Jewish people at the beginning of the Christian era. It must, on the other hand, be admitted that he is not a philologist, a theologian, or an expert in comparative religion. The weakest parts of his book are those in which he ventures on comparisons between the Dead Sea Scrolls and the New Testament. E.H.

MILIK, J. T. : *Dieci anni di scoperte nel Deserto di Giuda.* 1957. Pp. 110+17 photographs+3 maps and a plan of Qumran. (Marietti, Turin. Price : Lire 750.)

Dix ans de découvertes dans le Désert de Juda. 1957. Pp. 122+35 photographs +2 maps and a plan of Qumran. (Du Cerf, Paris. Price : Fr. 600.)

These two editions of what is substantially the same work appeared almost simultaneously. The French edition contains some supplementary pages, and in the appendix some modifications of view. The author is a member of the team engaged on the editing of the texts and he has access to unpublished information. He gives a good account of the contents of the finds, including some new information, and has an excellent chapter on the significance of the finds. Fr. Milik identifies the sect with the Essenes, and devotes an appendix to ' The Essenes and the History of the Jewish People ' .The Teacher of Righteousness is not identified, but the Wicked Priest is identified with Jonathan in the middle of the second century B.C. The migration to Damascus is placed at about 150 B.C. The importance of this little book is not to be judged by its brevity, and it is deserving of careful study. The excellent plan of the Qumran centre of the sect is very valuable.

H.H.R.

MURPHY, R. E. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible.* 1957. (2nd printing. Originally published 1956). Pp. 122+4 plates+1 map. (Newman Press, Westminster, Md. Price : $1.50.)

In this excellent little book the Head of the Department of Semitic and Egyptian Languages and Literatures in the Catholic University of America gives a brief account of the discovery of manuscripts in the Dead Sea area up to the spring of 1956, and then considers their significance for O.T. and N.T. study respectively. The work seems to be intended chiefly for Catholic laymen, but it may confidently be recommended to the ' general reader ' of any religious persuasion or none, for there is nothing of a partisan outlook about it. The importance of the scrolls for the textual history of the O.T. books is indicated, and also for their date and literary criticism (e.g., in the relation of the *Prayer of Nabonidus* to the canonical Daniel) and for the history of Hebrew and Aramaic. In the N.T. field Fr. Murphy goes quite a long way in allowing contacts between the Qumran community and primitive Christianity ; e.g., John the Baptist ' lived in the Judean desert where Qumran is located ; he must have had some contact with them because he echoes several points that are found in their teachings ' (p. 66) ; and parallels between the Qumran literature on the one hand and St. John's Gospel and the Sermon on the Mount on the other are traced in some detail. Dupont-Sommer receives some sharp criticism.

F.F.B.

NÖTSCHER, F. : *Zur theologischen Terminologie der Qumran-Texte.* (Bonner Biblische Beiträge, 10.) 1956. Pp. 202. (Peter Hanstein Verlag, Bonn. Price : DM. 22.50.)

Professor Nötscher discusses in an introductory way the main religious terms and ideas in the scrolls under the headings Gnosis, Dualism, Light and Darkness, Eschatology ; and compares them with similar conceptions in Judaism, Mandaism, Manichaism, New Testament, Apocrypha. The treatment is readable and clear, and in every sense the book is very much worth while. It is no disparagement to say, however, that when the time comes to make a more thorough analysis of the Qumran religious teaching, this work will be listed amongst other useful introductory studies. There are a few misprints, and the Hebrew printing needs to be corrected when a suitable opportunity occurs either in a second edition or in an English translation, which would be very acceptable.

B.J.R.

RABIN, C. : *Qumran Studies* (Scripta Judaica II). 1957. Pp. xvi+ 136. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 21s. 0d.)

Professor Rabin argues that the scrolls belong not to the Essenes but the Pharisees, who, however, are the continuation of the *haburah* of the 1st cent. B.C. and not the orthodox party of Rabbinic Judaism. Amongst other features an examination of Qumran and Rabbinic texts dealing with the novitiate, communal property, common meals, rituals and other items serves to show the differences between the Rabbis and the Pharisees, and the similarities between the latter and the Qumranites.

It is a very competent piece of work, and even if some specialists might feel that Professor Rabin has not quite succeeded in presenting an overwhelming case, all scholars will accept it as a most instructive discussion of Pharisaism and Rabbinic Judaism.

B.J.R.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the New Testament.* 1957. Pp. 32. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 2s. 0d.)

This pamphlet contains the substance of the last of a series of four lectures delivered by the author in the University of Bristol in the spring of 1957, and it is good to see its contents made available to a wider constituency in this way. For here Professor Rowley says a few things that required to be said with all the authority attaching to such a name as his. He deals effectively with the absurd charge that New Testament scholars have, almost without exception, boycotted the whole subject of the Scrolls, and not only exposes the hollowness of the suggestion that scholars with religious commitments cannot be trusted to study the Scrolls without bias, but shows who in fact those writers are who have attempted to exploit them for propaganda purposes. But the pamphlet is

only incidentally concerned with polemics; it presents a sober survey of the relations between the New Testament and the Scrolls and makes plain the extent of the gulf separating the two. The Scrolls 'throw light on the New Testament' but they do not explain it, and there is no evidence to connect Jesus or the New Testament directly with the sect.' F.F.B.

ROWLEY, H. H.: *The Teacher of Righteousness and the Dead Sea Scrolls*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 40 No. 1, September, 1957.) Pp. 34. (Manchester University Press and The John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price: 3s. 6d.)

Since he published *The Zadokite Fragments and the Dead Sea Scrolls* in 1952, Professor Rowley has constantly reviewed the interpretation which he propounded there in the light of fresh evidence as it has come to light, both documentary and archaeological, but he has seen no reason to abandon his former position. In this reprint, which reproduces the text of a lecture delivered on 13th February, 1957, he restates the case for dating the Teacher of Righteousness in the Seleucid era and for identifying the Kittim of the Scrolls with the Greeks under Antiochus Epiphanes and the Wicked Priest with Menelaus. Demetrius, who according to 4QpNahum attempted to enter Jerusalem by the aid of the "seekers after smooth things", is identified preferably with Demetrius I) cf. I. Macc. vii. 26ff.). There is hardly any relevant piece of evidence which Rowley does not take into account, and those who differ from him will be well advised to pay careful attention to his arguments. He takes issue in some detail with the interpretation which dates the material events in the first century B.C., but delivered his lecture too early to be able to treat the still later dating now favoured by G. R. Driver and C. Roth.
F.F.B.

STENDAHL, K. (ed. by): *The Scrolls and the New Testament*. 1958. Pp. xii+308. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price: 35s. 0d.)

This important addition to the mounting literature on the Qumran texts brings together fourteen essays by twelve scholars, dealing with various aspects of the relation between these texts and the early Christian documents. One contributor, K. G. Kuhn, supplies three essays (on 'The Two Messiahs of Aaron and Israel', on 'The Lord's Supper and the Communal Meal at Qumran', and on 'New Light on Temptation, Sin, and Flesh in the New Testament'); the others supply one essay apiece. All but three of the essays have appeared in various periodicals; the three new ones are by K. Stendahl ('The Scrolls and the New Testament: An Introduction and a Perspective'), W. D. Davies ('Paul and the Dead Sea Scrolls: Flesh and Spirit'), and N. N. Glatzer ('Hillel the Elder in the Light of the Dead Sea Scrolls'). The

last-mentioned is the only essay which does not bear directly on the N.T.; Glatzer suggests that Hillel, while adopting some of the sect's teachings, attempted to reform Pharisaic Judaism as an answer to the challenge of the sectarian movement. The other contributors are O. Cullmann, W. H. Brownlee, E. Vogt, K. Schubert, S. E. Johnson, B. Reicke, R. E. Brown, and J. A. Fitzmyer. Essays which originally appeared in other languages have been translated into English. The contributions cannot be reviewed separately here, but they compare from a number of standpoints the literature of two contemporary movements both of which claimed to represent the true Israel, voiced their claim in eschatological terms, and supported it by a distinctive system of O.T. exegesis. If anything could kill the charge that New Testament scholars have boycotted the Scrolls, this volume would do so: but those who press the charge may not be influenced by mere evidence. F.F.B.

WERNBERG-MØLLER, P.: *The Manual of Discipline Translated and Annotated with an Introduction.* (Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah, ed. by J. van der Ploeg, Vol. I.) 1957. Pp. 180. (E. J. Brill, Leiden and W. B. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price: Fl. 25.)

The main emphasis of this thorough treatment of 1QS lies on the translation of the text and the full textual notes. It might be felt that textual emendation has been used too frequently, but the author conscientiously explains every point and his arguments will carry weight with the specialist. On the other hand, the introductory parts of the book are less convincing, and, on the point of the dating of the sect, naïve. But the book will find an important place on the shelves of every student of the Scrolls. B.J.R.

VAN DER WOUDE, A. S.: *Die Messianischen Vorstellungen der Gemeinde von Qumrân.* (Studia Semitica Neerlandica, 3.) 1957. Pp. 276. (Van Gorcum, Assen. Price: Fl. 17.50, or bound, Fl. 19.50.)

This is a careful and reliable study of the messianic ideas of the Qumran sect and of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. The main part of the book is devoted to a study of all the passages in the texts so far published with any messianic significance. The author finds no evidence of the resurrection of the Teacher of Righteousness, and no evidence of the concept of atonement through suffering. The idea of a Davidic and a priestly head of the community standing side by side is not a novel one with the sect, though the pre-eminence of the priestly head is found to distinguish the thought of the sect from orthodox Judaism. H.H.R.

YADIN, Y. : *The Message of the Scrolls.* 1957. Pp. 192+11 plates (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London. Price : 21s. 0d.)

This little book gives an admirably succinct but lucid account of the Judaean Scrolls. The author, confining himself principally to those in the possession of the Hebrew University in whose acquisition and publication both his father and he have played the principal parts, describes the discovery of the Scrolls, the caves around Qumran and the buildings there, the condition and contents of the various works, their date and the sect or group to which they seem to have belonged and he adds eleven excellent photographs. His views may be described as moderate and conservative for he thinks that the group were the Essenes and that the Scrolls may be referred to the last century B.C. or the first century A.D. ; but he makes no attempt to identify the Teacher of Righteousness or the Wicked Priest or any other of the persons mentioned in them. The book may be warmly commended to the general reader who wants a simple and direct account of these important documents, divested of any extravagant or sensational conjectures. G.R.D.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BARON, S. W. : *Histoire d'Israël : Vie sociale et religieuse.* Tome II. Les premiers siècles et l'ère chrétienne. (Sinaï : Collection des sources d'Israël.) 1957. Pp. 593-1320. (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris. Price : Fr. 2,000.)

This volume continues the French edition of this learned and original history of Israel (cf. *Book List,* 1957, p. 23). Although the translation has a few English touches (p. 669, 'les expectations messianiques') it runs smoothly and gives a good impression of the candid, objective, moderate tone of the work. The arrangement is the same as that in the first volume, nearly all the notes being relegated to the end, so that the 535 pages of text are followed by more than 180 pages in small print, which are conveniently provided with headings referring to the relevant chapters. Finally comes the valuable index of more than 100 pages, covering both volumes, which provides a useful guide to a mass of unfamiliar names and of institutions. H.C.

BARON, S. W. : *A Social and Religious History of the Jews. High Middle Ages :* Vol. III, *Heirs of Rome and Persia,* 2nd edition. 1957. Pp. x+340. Vol. IV, *Meeting of East and West,* 2nd edition. 1957. Pp. 352. Vol. V, *Religious Controls and Dissensions,* 2nd edition. 1957. Pp. 416. (Columbia University Press and Oxford University Press, London. Price : 48s. 0d. per vol. ; 120s. 0d. per set of three vols.)

These three volumes (second, revised and enlarged ed.) deal with the period comprising the years 500-1200—a period

termed by the author High Middle Ages. In vol. III he discusses the position of the Jews in the pre-Islamic and the post-Islamic world as affected by Mohammed and the Chaliphate. Vol. IV discusses western Christendom and the age of Crusades and their bearing on economic transformations. Vol. V, entitled Religious Controls and Dissensions, deals with communal control, socio-religious controversies, messianic and sectarian trends, as well as with the Qaraite schism. At the end of each volume are given in small print and in a compact lay-out copious notes which occupy a very substantial part of the volume. A great variety of sources are in play in these notes—sources drawn from ancient and modern works written in various languages including Modern Hebrew and—to a lesser extent—Yiddish.

Baron's work is destined to take the honourable place which was allotted in the end of the last century and the beginning of the present century to Graetz's work and to that of Dubnow in the last generation, for it embodies a fresh and refreshing approach to Jewish history, making skilful use of hitherto untapped material.

For review of the first 2 vols., see *B.L.*, 1953, pp. 25f.

M.W.

Dotan, A. : *Was Ben-Asher Really a Karaite?* (in Hebrew). 1957. Pp. 47. (Reprinted from *Sinai*, vol. xx, Nos. 5 & 6, August and September, 1957.)

The startling view that Ben Asher, whose Masora was considered as authoritative by Rabbinic authors and whose Bible was commended as exemplary by Maimonides who is known otherwise to have fought for the eradication of Karaite influences, was actually a Karaite, had its origin in Haskala thought. The present study is a systematic re-examination of all the evidence. The author finds the literary evidence inconclusive and shows that the colophons prove at most that Ben Asher and his father had sold their texts to Karaite personages, a practice not unparalleled, however, among Rabbinic scribes. As to the Ben Asher of Saadya Gaon's poem, he has to be identified with Saadya's Karaite opponent Samuel Ben Asher. Of the arguments which the author advances for the Rabbinism of Ben Asher, the reader will find most convincing those based on the reference to Hanuka, a festival not recognised by the Karaites, in a poem by Moses Ben Asher, and on the phrase *te'āmē sekel*, by which both Ben Asher and his father designate the Masoretic accents alluding to a Talmudic derivation based on Nehemiah viii. 8.

P.R.W.

Esh, S. : *"Der Heilige (Er sei gepriesen)" : zur Geschichte einer nachbiblisch-Hebräischen Gottesbezeichnung.* 1957. Pp. XVI+86. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 12.50.)

A. Marmorstein has argued, mainly from historical and religious considerations, that the use of the phrase ' the Holy

One ' followed by the eulogy ' blessed be He ' was introduce by the Rabbis during the 3rd century A.D., and that whe it is found in Tannaitic texts it must be considered a late insertion. The author of the present monograph approache the question from a text-critical point of view, and by examir ing Tannaitic works which exist in critical editions finds tha in about one third of all instances of the formula there agreement of all MSS. and parallels, while in a great part c the remainder it has adequate textual support. He does no however, present a conclusive case against Marmorstein, nc so much because of the disagreeing textual evidence in th majority of instances, but mainly because of the relativel recent date of the MSS. at our disposal.

The author is on safer ground in the second part of his study It was suggested by N. Bruel that ' the Holy One blessed H He ' goes back to an earlier ' The Holiness blessed be He By carefully examining the critical editions of the Tannaiti texts Dr. Esh finds, on the one hand, that there are mor than a score of instances where ' the Holiness ' is used fc ' God ', and, on the other, that the confusion between ' th Holiness ' and ' the Holy One ' arose from the fact that th formula always occurs in abbreviated form. Readers of th *Book List* may find special interest in the final sections c this work, where it is suggested that (*haq*)*qodesh* stands fc ' God ' in the following instances : Isaiah xxvii. 13 ; xxxv. 8 xlviii. 2 ; lii. 1 ; lxii. 12 ; Jeremiah xxxi. 23 ; Zechariah i 16 ; viii. 3 ; Nehemiah xi. 1, 18 ; Ecclesiasticus iv. 14 CDC vi. 1 ; DSD ii. 21, 25 ; viii. 21 ; ix. 2. P.R.W.

GOLDBERG, P. S. : *Karaite Liturgy and Its Relation to Synagogue Wor ship*. 1957. Pp. 134. (Manchester University Press, Manchester Price : 16s. 0d.)

This succinct and useful little book is an introduction to rathe than a study of the Karaite Liturgy. The comparison between the elements of Karaite Prayer and the Rabbanit counterparts are illuminating. One feels that the book woul have gained if more space had been devoted to the content of the Liturgy itself and less to matters such as the times o Prayer, position in Prayer, modes of dress for Prayer, etc. which take up more than one third of the whole book. Valuabl as such introductory information is to the non-specialist, th specialist in Karaitica will be disappointed at the narrownes of the scope of the comparison of Karaite and Rabbini liturgical material discussed in the whole work.

Dr. Goldberg in dealing with the composition of Karait Prayer is right in stressing the Karaite reliance on Scriptur as both the authoritative and material source of their prayers but is he entirely justified in alleging that this militatec against the clear and concise expression of the purpose of thei prayers? Interesting is Chapter 13 on Paraphrases of Rabbini Prayers found in later Karaite Liturgy. One would have appreciated the furnishing of further evidence for this.

In the final chapter (15) on Festive Wreath and Booths, Dr. Goldberg says ' There may be no historical evidence to support the Rabbis in their detailed prescriptions governing the use of this Festive Wreath ' (the Lulab). He accepts, however, that it was an old-established Jewish custom, and alleges that : ' It may thus be considered as one of the most striking innovations of Karaism that it abolished such an old-established custom.' Samaritanism never had the Lulab. It seems to the reviewer that whether one accepts that Anan made an innovation in forbidding the use of the Lulab or reverted to an earlier Jewish celebration of Hag Sukkoth without any Lulab, depends on what one thinks as to the date when Rabbinic Judaism became Normative Judaism.

The General Index could with advantage have been enlarged.

J.B.

JAUBERT, A. : *La date de la Cène. Calendrier biblique et liturgie chrétienne* (Études bibliques). 1957. Pp. 160 + 2 ills. (Gabalda, Paris.)

In this relatively short but important work Mlle. Jaubert takes up again and completes her earlier researches. The first part is an examination of the calendar of Jubilees, which is also that of the Qumran sect ; and this ancient priestly calendar is shown to be that of Ezekiel and of the Priestly sections of the Pentateuch. With its insistence on Wednesday and Friday, it leads us to the origins of Christian liturgy (the Didache). The second part is a patristic study. Gathering these varied materials together, the author shows how the dual character of the Palestinian calendars in the time of Christ may explain the differences which have long been noted between the Synoptics on the one hand and the Fourth Gospel on the other relating to the chronology of the Passion.

H.C.

LEVNER, J. B. : *The Legends of Israel*, translated from the Hebrew by Joel Snowman. *From the Birth to the Death of Moses.* 1956. Pp. 146. (James Clarke, London. Price : 12s. 6d.)

This book, which contains 158 legends about Moses, forms a selection from J. B. Levner's version in Biblical style of various legends drawn from the Midrashic literature. Mr. Snowman's renderings are mainly intended for young boys and girls. Their reading them may stimulate in their minds a wish to study more closely the sources upon which the legends are based.

(On the 1st vol., see *Book List* for 1948, p. 53.) M.W.

MACH, A. : *Der Zaddik in Talmud und Midrasch.* 1957. Pp. xii + 246 (Brill, Leiden. Price : 51s. 6d.)

The present work is the first attempt to collect and arrange the statements found in the Talmud and in the better known Midrashim concerning the term *saddîq*, which is the most

common designation for the ideal man in Rabbinic literature. The collection is almost exhaustive and the material is divided into two major groups : part I, the means by which the status of *saddîq* can be achieved and part II, the effect of such achievement in this life and the hereafter. Despite the author's efforts, however, to present a coherent account of the Rabbinic teachings on the various aspects of *saddîq*, the picture is not without inconsistencies. These are bound to occur when, on the one hand, the literature covering a millennium and representing the schools of thought of many generations is treated as a homogeneous unit and, on the other, no account is taken of the different degrees of righteousness for which *saddîq* stands in Rabbinic literature. P.R.W.

METZGER, B. M. : *An Introduction to the Apocrypha.* 1957. Pp. xii+274. (Oxford University Press, New York & London. Price $4.00 or 28s. 0d.)

Like most introductions to the Apocrypha this discusses that term and the growth of the Hebrew canon, and gives an outline of the contents of the several books. The last three chapters treat of the Apocrypha in relation to the New Testament, the Church and the arts, and here the results of the author's own studies are most evident. Professor Metzger has produced an admirable companion to the *R.S.V. Apocrypha.* He writes with a clarity and freshness which will commend his book to student and general reader alike. W.D.M.

POLACK, A. I. and SIMPSON, W. W. : *Jesus in the Background of History.* 1957. Pp. 160+1 map. (Cohen & West, London. Price : 16s. 0d.)

Over a third of Polack's masterly work is devoted to a description of the society into which Jesus was born and its antecedents. Then comes the life of Jesus : childhood, contact with the Baptist and early ministry, successes and opposition, decision to force the issue, Jerusalem and the end. There follow three chapters on the Teachings—Transcendental, Ethical, Practical—and a brief account of Jesus's impact on history. The author has a full grasp of the material and the appropriate methods of dealing with it. His judgment is sound, and he possesses a remarkable gift for bringing out the essentials of any development and situation. His picture of Jesus as, on the one hand, falling into a category—being an itinerant preacher-prophet with apocalyptic-Pharisaic leanings—and on the other, endowed with a unique personality is scholarly, sensitive and convincing. Written by a Jew, who does not accept Christological premises, this book will be of particular value in a world whose attitude to denominational doctrines is largely sceptical. Simpson's notes on the points where, as a Christian, he differs are most interesting. D.D.

Sérouya, H. : *La Kabbale : ses origines, sa psychologie mystique, sa métaphysique* (Nouvelle édition revue et augmentée d'une introduction.) 1957. Pp. 534. (Grasset, Paris. Price : Fr. 1,260.)

This work falls into three major parts, the first surveys the sources, elements and literature of Jewish mysticism from the Talmudic period to the end of the 13th century, and the last part deals with the Cabbalistic movements from the 16th century onwards. It is the middle section which distinguishes this book from the many other introductions to Cabbala in European languages. The author's main interest being the place of Cabbala in philosophic thought, he examines here most of the fundamental philosophic elements in theoretical Cabbala, illustrating his theses copiously, mainly from the Zohar. This offers the non-Hebrew reader an opportunity to acquaint himself with this type of literature. The work has an interesting preliminary discussion on the psychological nature of mysticism and its predominance among the Jews, and a concluding one on the general influence of Cabbala.

P.R.W.

Schoeps, H.-J. : *Urgemeinde-Judenchristentum-Gnosis.* 1956. Pp. 88. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 9.80.)

This is an interesting and well-argued defence of the author's view of the Pseudo-Clementies. (1) By isolating the oldest parts—the Ebionite Acts of the Apostles—it is possible to reconstruct the kerygma of the Christian Pharisees of the earliest Church : Jesus was the prophet foretold by Moses in Dt. xviii. 15 ; he preached the resurrection of the dead and rose himself *in humilitate*, to return at a future date *in gloria*—in accordance with Jacob's prophecy in Gn. xlix. 10 ; he abolished sacrifice, as already Moses had wanted to do, and substituted baptism as a requisite for forgiveness and entry into the Kingdom ; and as the Jews continued sacrificing and did not believe in him, he predicted the destruction of the Temple and it became necessary to proselyte the gentiles. From this teaching derives the developed Ebionite theology, where Jesus remains man and his work consists in reforming the Law. (2) Ebionite theology is anti-Gnostic, and where it uses Gnostic concepts it does so meet the enemy's arguments. Gnosis is pagan, characterized by physical dualism, a breach within the godhead, lustfulness of matter, rejection of the world and self-redemption—all of it foreign to Jews, Christians and Ebionites. What often misleads scholars is the fact that, in the NT period, Judaism contained not a few heterodox circles besides those known from Josephus, and some of their doctrines show a close similarity to Gnostic ones—yet they do not mean the same. The Ebionites draw on such heterodox doctrines, but it is they who won the battle against Marcion and Valentine. (3) In an Appendix Schoeps comments on the affinities between the Dead Sea sect and Ebionites, both *ḥasidhim*, and the latter having joined the former after 70.

D.D.

BERTSCH, A. : *Kurzgefasste hebräische Sprachlehre.* 1956. Pp. 21
(W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 12.60.)

The author has sought to write an elementary Hebrew gramma for school and university which shall pay greater attentio than usual to the more primitive forms from which Massoreti Hebrew is believed to derive, though reference to othe Semitic languages is purposely avoided. Perhaps too litt weight is laid on the principles of the actual Massoreti system for an elementary grammar.

While it may be defensible on logical grounds, the rigi separation of accidence from syntax, and the relegation c virtually all tables and paradigms to a separate section ma tell against the practical convenience of the book for learners There is little attempt at providing explanations of th syntax, and the teacher will have to supplement a good dea in class.

A praiseworthy feature is that only attested forms are quoted and that all Hebrew sentences in the exercises can be verifie by chapter and verse ; but the arrangement of the gramma often makes it necessary for the student to refer forward fo some feature in his exercise, and less than half of the exercise provide for any translation *into* Hebrew. The printing an proof-reading are good, and this is a welcome essay at pro viding a new, up-to-date elementary Hebrew grammar.

D.R.Ap-T.

DRIVER, G. R. : *Aramaic Documents of the Fifth Century B.C. Abridge and revised edition, with help from a typescript by E. Mittwoch W. B. Henning, H. J. Polotsky, and F. Rosenthal.* 1957. Pp xvi+106. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 35s. 0d.)

This is a corrected and shortened form of a work which wa noticed in the *Book List* for 1954 (pp. 92f.) and is now out o print. The plates and the text of the fragments in the origina edition are omitted, while the appendix is cut. The Greek texts of the first edition are now given in translation, and to the glossary which remains in its full form there is subjoined an index of biblical references. While the whole work has been revised and improved, attention may be directed to Professor Henning's rewriting of the notes on Iranian terms. The change to a smaller and more convenient format and the reduced price will be welcomed by all who use this work as a text-book.

W.D.M.

HAMMERSHAIMB, E. : *Genesis : en sproglig analyse.* 1957. Pp. 86
(G. E. C. Gad, Copenhagen. Price : D. kr. 10.50.)

Professor Hammbershaimb has provided a very practical aid for students reading Genesis as their first connected Hebrew text. Grammatical forms are explained for the beginner, with

appropriate references to Pedersen's Hebrew Grammar (Danish) and occasionally to Nyberg's (Swedish). But the explanations given usually provide the necessary help without necessitating recourse to any other work. Though no vocabulary is provided, the notes themselves give the meanings of words as they occur. This work will doubtless be widely used in Scandinavia. It should do much to lighten the task of both teacher and student. G.W.A.

HOLLENBERG-BUDDE : *Hebräisches Schulbuch*, 22nd. ed., edited by W. Baumgartner. 1957. Pp. 230. (Helbing and Lichtenhahn, Basel. Price : Sw. Fr. 7.80.)

The appearance of yet another edition of this work testifies to its proved usefulness since it was first published over a century ago. The four main sections consist of grammar and syntax, with paradigms ; exercises ; reading selections, with notes—there are vocalized texts from the Old Testament, and unvocalized from Tobit, Luke, Acts, the Manual of Discipline and the Hymns from Qumran, together with the Siloam inscription ; and Hebrew-German and German-Hebrew vocabularies, with a separate one for the exercises. The main essentials of Hebrew grammar and syntax are clearly presented, the exercises are well planned, the pieces for reading are judiciously selected. Misprints in the twenty-first edition have been corrected, and some small improvements have been introduced. An excellent work which deserves to be widely known D.W.T.

KÖBERT, R. : *Vocabularium Syriacum*. 1956. Pp. viii + 216. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price : Lire 2,400 or $4 ; cloth, Lire 2,700 or $4.50.)

In the *Book List*, 1953 (p. 82), review of Fr. Köbert's *Textus et Paradigmata Syriaca* Professor Rowley wrote : ' A vocabulary would have added greatly to the value of the work '. The present work fills the gap most admirably. It contains the words found in the New Testament Peshitta and in commonly used chrestomathies; the meanings are given in Latin, and etymologies are added where necessary. This is a scholarly and handy companion to the editor's grammar. W.D.M.

MURTONEN, A. : *Materials for a non-Masoretic Hebrew Grammar. I. Liturgical Texts and Psalm Fragments Provided with the So-Called Palestinian Punctuation, edited with an introduction, partial translation, comments and plates*, with a contribution by G. J. Ormann. 1958. Pp. 126 + 60 + 5 photostats. (Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, P.O.B. 128, Helsinki. Price : Fmk. 1,600 or $5.)

The work here noticed is intended as the first of a series of studies of pre-Tiberian, non-Masoretic, Hebrew grammar, inspired by Dr. P. Kahle. It falls into two parts ; the first, by Dr. Murtonen, contains an examination of a number of

Biblical texts, chiefly extracts from the Psalms, and liturgical texts from the now well-known *genîzāh* at Cairo and a sketch of the grammar (accidence, not syntax, which hardly yields itself to such treatment) of these texts; the second, by Dr Ormann, contains samples of *pîyûtîm* by Yannai, printed at length, translated and furnished with variant readings and comments. Most of the matter here collected is new and extremely important, and the two authors' treatment of it is highly competent. Unfortunately, the excellence of their work is greatly impaired by its reproduction; the text has been reproduced from typescript on so small a scale that the English part is very tiring to the eyes and much of the Hebrew part (especially the vowel signs, which are of crucial importance) more or less (sometimes quite) illegible. G.R.D.

WEINGREEN, J.: *Classical Hebrew Composition*. 1957. Pp. viii+146. (Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. Price: 21s. 0d.)

The aim of this book is to train students in writing Hebrew composition in the style of the O.T. Users of it are expected already to have covered the general groundwork of Hebrew grammar and to have read some O.T. Hebrew texts. Fifty pieces of prose and five of verse, written in the style of the A.V. of the O.T., are provided, the themes selected dealing with O.T. personalities and events in chronological order. The rules of Hebrew syntax are explained in accompanying notes, and points of grammar and syntax which the student has met earlier are constantly reiterated. In the English-Hebrew vocabulary the main parts of difficult nouns and verbs are given, and an index to the notes enables the student to revise more easily the rules of syntax. Teachers and students alike should be grateful for this book. D.W.T.

YOUNG, G. D.: *Concordance of Ugaritic*. (Analecta Orientalia, 36.) 1956. Pp. viii+74. (Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, Rome. Price: Lire 1,800, $3.00.)

This useful work of reference, on the basis of the glossary in Gordon's Ugaritic Manual (*Analecta Orientalia*, 35) is a concordance to the vocabulary of the texts published until 1956, but includes words from the more recently discovered alphabetic texts communicated by Virollead in correspondence with the writer. Unfortunately there are no specific references to the latter incidences, though that will doubtless be remedied soon now that the new alphabetic texts have been published by Virollead. J.G.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

VON ALLMEN, J.-J. (ed. by) : *Vocabulary of the Bible* (Lutterworth Press, London.)

ASENSIO, F. : *El Dios de la Luz : Avances a través del A. Testamento y contactos con el Nuevo* (Pontificia Universita Gregoriana, Rome.)

BALLA, E. : *Die Botschaft der Propheten* (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen.)

CARMAGNAC, J. : *La Règle de la Guerre des Fils de Lumière contre les Fils des Ténèbres* (Letouzey et Ané, Paris.)

DRIJVERS, P. : *Les Psaumes : genres littéraires et thèmes doctrinaux* (Éditions du Cerf, Paris.)

HOLLADAY, W. L. : *The Root šûbh in the Old Testament* (E. J. Brill, Leiden).

JACOB, E. : *Theology of the Old Testament* (Hodder & Stoughton, London).

KOEHLER-BAUMGARTNER : *Supplementum ad Lexicon in veteris Testamenti Libros* (E. J. Brill, Leiden.)

KRAUS, H.-J. : *Psalmen*, Lief. 1 (Biblischer Kommentar). (Verlag des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen Kr. Moers.)

KUHN, K. G. : *Rückläufiges Hebräisches Wörterbuch* (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen.)

SCHREINER, J. : *Septuaginta-Massora des Buches der Richter* (Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Rome.)

TERRIEN, S. : *Job : Poet of Existence.* (Bobs-Merrill Co. Inc. New York.)

WATTS, J. D. W. : *Vision and Prophecy in Amos* (E. J. Brill, Leiden.)

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *The Nezer and the Submission in Suffering Hymn in the Dead Sea Scrolls.* (Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul.)

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